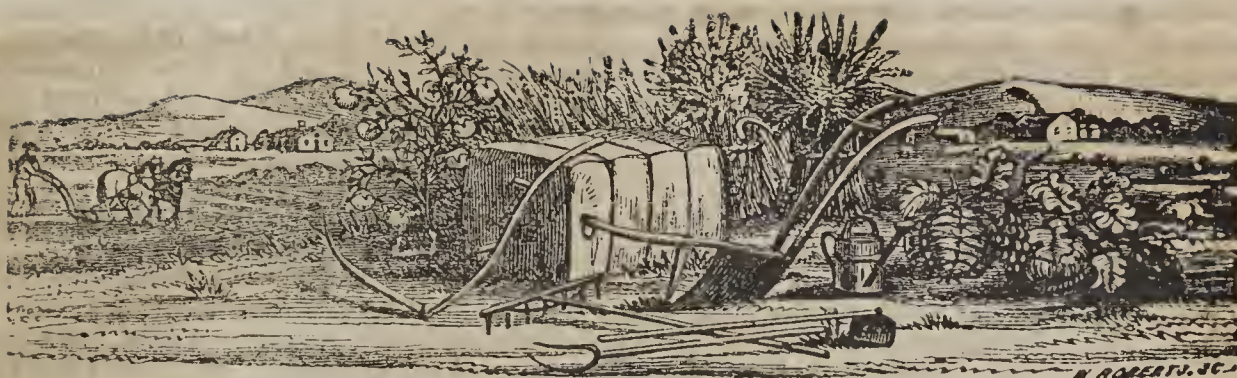


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



THE FARMER AND PLANTER.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic and Rural Economy.

Vol. VII.

PENDLETON, S. C., NOVEMBER, 1856.

No. XI.

The Farmer and Planter

IS ISSUED MONTHLY AT PENDLETON, SO. CA.,

BY GEORGE SEABORN,

Editor and Proprietor.

S. W. LEWIS, Publisher.

TERMS:

1 copy, one year (invariably in advance)	\$1 00.
6 copies one year	5 00.
25 copies one year	20 00.
100 copies one year	75 00.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rates of seventy-five cents a square, (twelve lines or less.) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent one.

Liberal deductions will be made to liberal advertisers.

The postage on the Farmer and Planter is anywhere in the State, three-fourths of a cent, and out of the State one cent and a half per quarter.

From the Laurensville Herald.
Address

Delivered before the Laurens District Agricultural Society, at its fourth anniversary meeting, on the 25th and 26th of September, 1856, by B. F. STAIRLEY ESQ.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Without undertaking to describe agriculture as it once existed, when every rod of ground maintained its man, or what it will be when the powerful aid of steam is brought to the pulverization of the soil, which men now living will see, I will take the task to describe its present situation, mention defects that occur to a short experience, and suggest some improvement. First, among the most expensive and profitless operations is fencing. Its importance is beginning to force itself upon the attention of some Agricultural Societies, so much as to bring up a Bill in the Legislature, to compel every one to keep their stock within their own enclosure to reverse

the present fashion, and fence up the stock and turn out the fields. Such a law is in force in many States of the Union; but under the present mode, there is much room for improvement.

To how few men does it occur, that a square contains the greatest area, for the length of its limit, of any other shape? Therefore, the nearer our fields approach a square, the less fencing it will take. Seven thousand and odd rails will fence a mile, 10 rails high; four times that will give you a field of six hundred and forty acres. Many farmers may manage to have from six to ten miles of fencing on two or three hundred acres of land. For division fences, a leaning fence, commonly called a galloping fence, is the best—cattle, mules, horses, nor sheep will not attempt to jump it.

Here is fact—our ordinary rail will make four stakes, and one rail to every step makes the fence, that will be equal to three rails for every two steps, whereas our common worm fences require four or five rails to the step—mark the difference.

This item of fencing, to me, seems so important that the laws of our land should allow us to put up gates on any road we please.

There are recent patents for gates so constructed with platform on either side, that the weight of a horse, or vehicle, or person, will cause it easily to open of itself, without troubling the traveller so much as the lifting of a latch. Is there a man who will object to it? We farmers all will agree to it, and we are surely the majority. Objections from a stingy fellow, who wishes his hogs to gather a few wormy acorns off his neighbors' woods, should not overrule such an economical measure.

It is estimated that the fencing in this country is worth more, cost more, than all the buildings of the country, and those of cities and towns thrown in. Other modes of fencing, such as hedges, are only worth bothering with for ornamental purposes—they won't pay. The shade of Osage Orange forgive me!

Should Railroads afford facilities for getting

locust posts from the mountains, and heart pine boards from below, this District could build fences with all the durability desirable in such a structure.

Now, from the fencing it is an easy transition to cast our view over the fields which they enclose, and in their broad acres, lie the mischief of our Southern Agriculture. We cultivate too much land. The received formula is so many acres per hand, and not so many bushels or pounds per acre. It is a passion that has descended to us through generations from England. It amounts to infatuation, this idea of owning land. It is dead capital; it is of no value without population. Money at lawful interest is far better than invested in lands we cannot cultivate, or too poor to pay for cultivation.

Then let the motto go forth—Division, cut up the lands, tend no more than we can tend well, and none but what is good, or made so by manure. But it is a vain council!—there is no one wiser for another's experience. Should I cite the examples of Germany and France, where lands are divided to a fault, it will have no weight, for the enterprising will raise their hand and point Westward. There are fresh lands, deep soil, and good timber. They'll abandon the old fields of pine and broomsedge.

There is little hope of improving our agriculture until this flood-tide of emigration reaches its full. It is this passion for moving that withers the land. It is a wild spirit of adventure and new homes, inherited from ancestors. It is not of necessity so. It is one of the strongest arguments against slavery; that we devastate and turn into a wilderness, the fair face of Mother Earth, in which each individual has only a life estate. We are cradled upon her bosom, consume her bountiful fruits through life, and at last coffin beneath her sod, having drawn but one share in the vast lottery of human life.

We have abused our privileges over much. We have possessed advantages beyond most countries—a genial climate, a good soil, cheap labor. Where has been the fault? This labor should have husbanded the resources of the land, for this labor possessed advantages beyond any other species of labor, for the increase of the laborers accrued to the owners. There was no fear of competition. The cheap Chinese that come to California, barely make good washer-women. But we do need a foreign element in our population, (I beg pardon of the Know Nothings,) to instruct and systematize our labor. We need that skill which ages have acquired in the old country, and which the inevitable law of necessity has compelled them to learn.

Experience is the great teacher, after all.—Scientific and chemical applications have done very little that is satisfactory for agriculture. Practice is far ahead of theory in agriculture. We can direct the energies of nature, but is hard for us to create them. But we need more skill in the shape of better plows, better cultivators, better economy in making, saving and applying manures; more knowledge in the art of ditching and draining land.

And here let a spark of patriotism escape, to

say that we should have lived independent at home, to have patronized our own iron makers to have encouraged and sustained our own cotton Manufactures, that the last cent's value should be put on cotton before it leaves our shores. We should have raised sheep and cattle, and thereby incited capital to build mills amongst us, to have made our woolen goods, brought tanners and shoemakers into our neighborhoods. We should have raised our own horses, mules and hogs, and grown rich, instead of Kentucky, at our expense. And now, since this country has been so abused, so scarred and gullied, every other man is up for a new country ready to sacrifice, to sell well improved places, good houses, barns, gin houses, good roads, churches and school houses, to rebuild all these in a new country. Who loses? Somebody appears to lose. It is usual in all transactions, when somebody loses another gains, but wonderful to say, in this case, the purchaser of the old dilapidated premises usually gets the worst end of the bargain, and after a few years trial, he repeats the same act, until the old premises actually go—a begging. So I read has been the case in Virginia; so I know to be the case in South Carolina. Utter despair seizes us, unless a change comes over the spirit of our farming! unless we educate the rising generation in a different school from the time-honored plan of cut down, wear out, and move away. Unless talent and capital is brought to bear, gentlemen of the chase may congratulate themselves that in a few years foxes more will be plenty. This should be the first step in the direction of improvement to train the larger portion of our youth in high schools of agriculture, and the cultivation should be wrought up to such a point as to make it fashionable and pleasurable to talk farming and work farming. We have no such schools, I know; then send your sons to Europe. Do not condemn the Old World, the mother of us all. Think how long the race has existed and flourished across the big water; how recent in comparison is America. There are proper schools and colleges in Germany, Switzerland and France, for teaching agricultural knowledge, and on their return, may we not hope to establish similar institutions among ourselves.

* * * * *

But we should ever bear in mind that agriculture can never flourish alone by itself, unsupported by all the mechanical trades. All purely agricultural countries are poor in civilization and enlightenment; so as all other trades flourish among us, in a corresponding ratio will flourish agriculture. This is the true secret after all, of agricultural prosperity.

In the far Northwestern States, a man would have to give 300 bushels of corn for a broad-cloth coat; he has no market for his produce, only to be fed to stock to be driven a long ways. And where wool can be had almost for the shearing, and water-power in abundance, can wealth, and all the luxuries of life, be obtained under such circumstances? Then farming must prosper in proportion as other trades prosper around; and this is as true as any fixed law of nature. This is the legitimate and nat-

eral road to agricultural prosperity. There is a forced system to encourage agriculture, as the present French Emperor gives large premiums on cotton grown in Algeria.

There is great power in combination or voluntary association, which could greatly aid us. To build a line of Atlantic Steamers, to build a Railroad, requires combination. One man could do nothing.

What would you think of a man going through the country, getting people to take stock in a Draining Company?—a corps of Engineers or levellers, followed by a body of ditchers in mud boots, undertaking to dry all your land, and for the very minimum of fair wages; or suppose a similar company should offer to erect suitable buildings for the sheltering of all our stock. We would almost suppose them a little cracked. But money invested in such improvements, would pay far better than our Railroad stock.

Suppose again the millions that have been spent, and other millions that are to be spent on roads near us, should all be applied to the soil in the most approved and economical way. The State would indeed blossom like the rose. The garden of the Hesperides would be almost realized, and then we should get large premiums from capitalists to be privileged to build roads among us.

Should I venture to address a few words to the solid agriculturist of the District, and specify the most important process, I should place at the head of the list, draining and ditching. In the low grounds and margins of streams, lies a rich legacy inherited from the high lands. Straightening and deepening sluggish creeks and branches, and leveling the banks of larger streams, is a better investment than in quinine and calomel. The different modes of draining, most all are familiar with, but a few deep drains will dry land better than three times the number of shallow ones. Rocks broken small is the best material for filling drains, but pine poles and brush answer very well. When pine slabs are convenient, a course laid in the bottom, a few small rocks between, another laid on top, makes an excellent drain. On large estate it would justify the manufacture of draining tiles or pipes, made out of brick mortar, and burnt hard. Ditches are cut small with proper implements. Stiff pipe-clay land, now almost worthless, at an expense of twenty-five dollars per acre, would be worth fifty. I dismiss this subject with pronouncing it the most important work done on the plantation.

Next in value is good plowing. Turning over the soil to the depth of its fertility, and following in the same furrow with a subsoil plow, and then thoroughly pulverizing the same, with harrows and roller, appears to be all that can be done to put the earth in mechanical condition for the roots of plants to penetrate. Then if the proper food is there naturally, or supplied in the shape of manures, it is then only necessary to keep every thing else from growing. Shallow cultivation, and level cultivation, no hilling. You can smother the giant oak of the woods, by piling a foot or two of dirt around its base. Follow nature; every tree, plant or herb comes out the ground precisely as it should

grow, without adding or taking away from it.

Should I further extend directions in the details of farming, I would say, there is not one in ten but what crowds their crop too much, leave it too thick—most especially cotton; it is a sun plant—and each individual plant needs all the sun it can get in this climate to mature it, and should not be shaded by its neighbor.

Barley and turnips should be a great crop with us, but they are sadly neglected. If turnips are pulled up, and banked as potatoes, and the same patch drilled in wheat, and let it get a good hoeing when it needs it, its yield will surprise the most of you.

But this is getting tedious by details. It is usual on such occasion, to pay a passing tribute of attention to the gentler sex. It's a shallow artifice to gain their smiles, and deserves contempt. To woman we accord the highest claim on earth. On her depends "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." On her depends the destiny of men. To their mothers' wise management, did Washington, Jackson and Napoleon attribute all their greatness. Then, since the mother exerts more powerful influence than the father, should not female education, physical and mental, be raised to a higher standard? Should not the frivolities of the ball room and dress circle be superceded by a more rational, more substantial, and not less beautiful enjoyment? Should we not have schools and seminaries better endowed, with a better claim on the public purse than boys', in which girls should be taught all the economy of the household, the dairy, and the garden? Are they not susceptible to be cultivated to such a pitch of pride as to delight to show their friends their beautiful cattle, their fine woolled sheep, their many-plumed poultry, and their household arrangements for health and comfort. 'Tis so reported by Coleman, in his European tour, that the noblest ladies of England are familiar with these subjects, and deem it not beneath the dignity that blazons their name. They should learn all the arts of cooking—the best preparation of plain and wholesome food. They should be conversant with the best authors on diet, and their researches would leap to great reform in the kitchen. There is new light dawning upon the world in this department.

The slaughtering of animals for human food, is doubtless a sin and a shame; but a step in advance of the Cannibal, that devours his own kind. Did we trust to our fair friends to prepare us a meal, would not their natural sensibilities shrink from the foul murder of a filthy hog to baste us with? Would not their kind natures point them to the garden and orchard, there to cut and dig the vegetables and roots, or pluck the golden fruit, or knead the dough of wheat or corn, or supply cool draughts of luscious milk?

* * * * *

'Tis in woman's power to work a change in our appetites, to banish from the board all animal food, by substituting fruits and farinaceous diet. It is the proper food of man. It gives health and long life. The strongest men of the world are the porters of Smyrna, on the Mediterranean, who carry eight to nine hundred

weight, and they never eat meat. A man's natural life is from one to two hundred years, but in this fast age of meats and spirits, sixty is an old age. It is in the domain of woman to inaugurate a new era in this main business of life, study facts and submit them to the world. A pint of flour contains more nourishment than a pound of bacon—one worth three cents and the other twelve. But for those who will stick to animal food, take to sheep and cattle, fish and poultry. Quit the hogs.

We would be better off in health and purse, if not a pound was consumed in the State.—Half the grain and money laid out for hog meat, were it appropriated to sheep, would treble the amount of meat, and get the wool throwed in. A sheep never dies insolvent; his wool will always pay for his raising.

I understand that fish are as easily raised as chickens. Every spring branch would furnish water which now runs in waste to the larger streams. It is a great task to impose on the fair sex such a revolution in diet. But it is possible, it is practicable, it is natural, it is easy. All our inventions in meat-eating are frauds, violations of nature, and when we discover the true laws of nature, we should live in conformity with them. The garden and the granary, the orchard and the vineyard, should satisfy our appetite for food, and clear water, brewed in the clouds, and filtered through the eternal hills, should be our beverage. 'Tis woman's sphere to educate our appetites away from the poison of still and fumes of the pipes, by substituting wholesome nourishing food, such as was designed by the Creator for us to use, and such as was placed in reach of the first parents in the garden of Eden. Such is the compliment I this day pay to the ladies of Laurens.

For the Farmer and Planter.

"De omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis."

MR. EDITOR:—For the want of some better employment, more congenial to my feelings on these hot and sultry days of August, and being heartily tired of following after *Charlie*, the overseer, and the negroes, I have concluded to quit operations myself, and keep within doors for a spell, and let *Charlie* and the hands carry on matters according to their own taste and judgment, and let our goats "*ite cappella*," go and brouse their fill, whilst we would indulge in a little *vintage cider*, and "*Molle constand et cuppressi lactis*."

We would like, Mr. Editor, with pleasure, to be an occasional contributor to the columns of your valuable agricultural paper; but we are sensible of our inability to write an article of interest for your many intelligent readers of the *Farmer Planter*, after rustivating on the farm for several years, for it is hardly expected of a farmer in these latter days of progress and improvement of Rail Roads, Telegraphs and Hydraulic Rams, to do anything more, but stay at

home and mind his own business, and exclaim, Oh! *Tempora*, Oh! *Mores*.

It has become, too, quite a popular notion throughout this country, that the man who follows the occupation of a farmer, is not capable of writing or holding any office of honor or trust, unless he is immured within the corporate limits of a town or city.

For this reason we are apprehensive that the agricultural interest of the State will never flourish or prosper under such a mistaken notion of the people. It is evident, too, from the signs of the times which are brewing in the future, that there will not be a man living in the country, that will possess the abdominal functions sufficiently to hold the humble, yet responsible and important office of Magistrate. There is a wide-spread and prevailing mania amongst the wealthy families of the country, to leave their homes and go to these little villages springing up on various Rail Roads and towns of the District, under the plea of educating their children. The consequence is, that those beautiful residences and farms that once was the delight and pride of the farmer, and dotted our beautiful land with loveliness and prosperity and plenty are now crumbling into ruin and want and neglect, and there is scarcely in many instances a rose left upon its stalk to tell where the garden had been. And our public roads are neglected that formerly was one wide-trodden track, travelled by wagon and carriage, are now a narrow path grown over with broomsedge and poverty, that mark the change forcibly to the traveller from hill to hill, from beginning to end. If by chance a carriage of respectable appearance now pass over one of these neglected roads, why the children are frightened and take to their heels as if there was danger, and behold the thing with great wonder and astonishment.

Mr. Editor, are we retrograding in civilization? Is this generation fallen back to days that have past a half century ago? Are we imitating our neighbor, the good old *North State Rip Van Winkle*? God forbid. You may well recollect, Mr. Editor, that fifteen or twenty years ago, over in Buncombe, when at a certain Petty Muster on the public road, the Captain was drilling his company with all the pomp and importance of a chevalier, when, to their terrific astonishment, up drove a carriage in sight, and the Captain and his company were completely taken down in their military pride and spirit, and stood wondering in fear for a moment what it could be, until the panic became fearful and general; the word of command was given to sedge, all dropped simulta-

neously in broomsedge; on drove the carriage, approaching nearer and nearer. Some imagined it to be one thing, some another, but the general opinion was that of a *war engine* rolling on in majesty of its greatness to *crush them*; then the command was, on! *sedge and bush*, when the whole company was scattered in flight, and ever afterwards that company *never*, no never met at that place, but their parade ground was made in a more retired spot, free from any public road that might lead again to such disastrous consequences as befel them on that memorable occasion.

We repeat the question, are we fallen back to such a state of things? Alas for our degeneracy. To return somewhat to the legitimate province of our subject, which, it will be remembered from the *caption* at the head of this article, admits of great latitude, and is broad and comprehensive in its meaning, "*Concerning all things and some others*," allowing us to wander in any direction, and still keep within due bounds of our subject. Mr. Editor, we need a reformation in these things. We want something done that will stop this feverish *restlessness* in the people, this great one idea mania of deserting their country homes for that of village or town. We have had in contemplation for some time of making a suggestion of this kind, which, we think, would be an admirable thing for the State if carried out in a proper and systematical way. It is this, that the State of South Carolina endow an Agricultural College with a model farm, by first buying a large and sufficient quantity of land in some healthy portion of the State, for the location of said College and farm, sufficiently remote from any town or city, that no inducement for immorality, or vice, or extravagance would be in reach of the student. A College of this kind, which would at the same time train both mind and body, would, we think, be the richest boon that could well be handed down to the youth of the country. Then the student would be taught how to *work* as well as to study, which is a very important item in a young man's life. We see it generally the case in our Colleges, those hard studying and aspiring students that are bent on *honors*, will let no time be lost, but are daily and nightly pouring over their books to take some honor or high appointment in the class, which is, to say the least, enough to wear out an iron constitution, and the consequence is, after their College course is ended, their constitution and health, all that is valuable in life, is gone too, and, in very many cases, an early grave is their lot. To have an Agricultural Col-

lege where all may study so many hours, and work a proportionate time, would be compulsory on all, and such an education as this would be lasting and susceptible of improvement through life. In the language of one of our distinguished scholars and patriots, says he, "give me *mediocrity* always rather than genius without constitution or health." How often too do we see those same *geniuses*, whilst they outstrip many of their associates in College, and leave with honors entwined thick around their brow, and with lofty aspirations, when they come to select a profession and grapple with the world, they find that too much theoretical knowledge is not the thing after all, but a little more *stamina*, with a go-a-head principle, will do better; and then they begin to find out their error, and all their high and exalted notions of greatness is more readily imagined than realized. Then comes the misfortune to cower under defeat, and in a plurality of cases they become idle, *don't-care-for-nothing* sort of men, and rest contentedly on those precocious honors early obtained and quickly lost. But, on the other hand, let us follow up the young man reared up under this industrial plan. He builds up on a shure foundation with physical strength, with buoyant and elastic step, goes on in his way with high hopes and vigorous constitution, erecting that good education which not every rude blast or reverse of fortune can dissipate; but with the full assurance that, let what may come, we know full well that we will prove sufficient for the task. This is the kind of youth that we would wish to see to take the place of those lackadiseal compounds of whims and caprices, those effeminate youths reared without physical strength to sustain body or mind.

To be continued in the next number of your paper, if you think this worthy of publication.

Yours, &c.,

QUIBUSDAM.

Cottage Hill, S. C.

For the Farmer and Planter.

Crops---Corn and Pork raising Recommended.

MR. EDITOR:—Conversing with a lady friend yesterday, she gave me the following statement of the prospect in Kentucky, a section of country from whence she moved last winter. I stated to her that I had understood corn was selling at 1.50 per bushel in a part of Kentucky, when she said her husband had received a letter from a friend who knew of what he wrote, being a business man. Of "hemp, about one-half crop; of oats and barley, one-third crop; wheat, perhaps half; corn, almost, if not quite as bad as in '54, and you know what that was."

With such a prospect, if any anything like general, the prospect for pork will be not favorable, admit we now rely for pork more on other States, yet with Kentucky, out of the market and this short crop to work on, speculators can work on us. Notwithstanding all this uncertainty, depending on others, the cotton growing region will continue to grow cotton at even 10 or 15 dollars per acre, when more can be made, and our necessities certain at a fair price, if another policy was pursued. We have the country to rear hogs in, and to make money by the business. Any planter with, say 300 acres of open land, can cultivate it in corn and grain with 7 hands, instead of, perhaps, 15 or 20, and these hands can make at least half as much as the 15 or 20 and land can be improving. By making cross fences, say 50 acre fields, and planting 200 acres in corn, and 100 in oats, or a part in grass, it will be an easy matter to make more money by stock than the proportion, if cotton and corn. The oats sown down as soon as corn is gathered, will feed hogs until 1st of March, then a pasture or corn until 1st to middle of June, when a field of oats can be used, and when seed oats are cut, and a few for stock, the other field, with a feed daily of green corn, stalk and all when in roasting-ear, will carry hogs until the pea field be open, then separate pork from stock hogs, and turn the former into pea field, and if a good pea field, these 200 acres can fatten for the tub not short of 20,000 lbs. of pork if a proper breed be selected, and leave the corn crop for sale; of course the hogs should have been well kept, the only economical plan. If these 200 acres should produce only 3000 bushels of corn, there ought to be 1500 for sale, allowing a mule to each hand, and 200 bushels of corn for feeding hand, mule and hogs. But put down to each hand only one hundred dollars worth of corn, and 100 dollars worth of meat, over and above food, and I doubt very much if one in an hundred sells two hundred dollars worth of cotton, and buys his meat at that. "Corn cannot be sold," say you; then feed more hogs, and raise cattle and sheep, lay down a few acres of Bermuda, and put down a few acres in Red Clover, selecting best parts of land; these will feed hogs and enable the farmer to rear the more hogs.

Planting, as we do here, cotton only for market, we have at this writing not short of 250 head of hogs, and can rear meat to spare, putting down for home use 300 lbs. per grown negro. We do not plant over 50 acres of corn per hand usually, which we calculate to make 200 bushels, which, with pasture land and oat fields, enables us to keep so large a stock, and to feed brood sows and pigs well,

If the South would raise corn and pork enough, we would, in short of ten years, be worth millions more, even if we made each year less cotton, because we would soon get clear of debt, and could sell cotton as we please. A corn and pork raiser is never long in debt; true he may live too free, but he has only to see a need to economise one year, or two at most, and he is square again. Ordinarily, such men get rich. Exceptions there are, of course. Hoping this matter may receive some useful attention, I am yours, &c. M. W. P.

For the Farmer and Planter.
Random Thoughts.

MR. EDITOR:—A rainy day has come, and like your very entertaining correspondent, Broomsedge, I thought I would employ myself in scribbling a few of my random thoughts for your columns, and as to their fitness, I leave you the judge. When a man sits down to sober reflection upon that time-honored profession, that of agriculture, and compares the past with the present, he must necessarily come to the conclusion that we who are farmers, have an arduous duty before us, and that we should be up and doing. When he looks back with his mind's eye to the time when he sees abundant crops waving in the gentle breeze, and peace and plenty crowning the farmer for his labor; when virgin soils grew the crops which were planted as if by some magic power, he looks now—here are the same grounds, but how changed! Barren wastes and gullied hillsides meet his view on every side, covered with a scanty crop of broomsedge which can scarce afford life to the lean kine which look to it for a support in the spring and summer months. Or where he sees a spot cultivated, the stunted and withering crop, sickens his heart and palsies his energy. No wonder we are losing our most enterprising and energetic men every year. They sell their barren lands, and cry, "Ho! for the West." This question naturally arises, what shall be done to stay the tide of emigration? We wait for an answer.—Some other questions like these will partly answer the first. What shall we do to improve our lands which are fast degenerating under the present ruinous system? (if such harum-scarum management can be called a system.) Have we any means to improve our lands, or can we ever bring them back to their former fruitfulness, and to whom are we to look for instruction?

The first thing is, to determine to gain all the information we can, and then distribute it; don't "hide your light under a bushel, but set it on a

candlestick," and the candlestick is an agricultural paper. Thus each are contributing a little of his experience, enables the publisher of the paper to send forth a paper of experiments which enables me to improve my land without running the risk of experimenting, which will fail sometimes. Here is where we are to gain our information. Take an agricultural paper by all means. Take the Farmer and Planter one year, friend, and see how you like it. Try your friends and get them to take it, and if at the end of the year you think you have not got the worth of your dollar, you have not read the paper, or your money is worth more than the common currency. What means have we within ourselves for reclaiming our land? and what are we doing toward improving our lands?—Read the Farmer and Planter, and you will find valuable information on this and many other subjects. Here is a man who finds it an advantage to make guard drains in his gullied old field. Then he has found he can make most excellent manures by gathering the rubbish which is constantly accumulating about every plantation, (and which is a fruitful cause of sickness,) and by a judicious mixing, forms a compost manure. He applies this compost to his barren field, and lo! he makes a fine crop.—This stimulates him to exertion. He tries subsoiling and more compost, which deepens and forms a rich soil. His crops are increased ten fold. He continues this plan, and his land is regenerated, and perhaps it is better than when the sturdy pioneer first felled the giant forest. Our resources are abundant, and they are right at our hand. We are not dependent on foreign manures. Farmers, look around, and you will see abundant means for improving your barren fields.

As the time for sowing wheat is approaching, I thought I would give you my plan, as it is simple and within the power of every farmer to perform. It is different from the too common practice of scratching it in through the grass and rubbish. We have a great deal yet to learn. I consider the science of agriculture the most difficult to learn of all others, for we may go to the school of experience a lifetime, and yet there is something to be learned every day; and until we learn to prepare our lands and be more careful with our wheat crop, we need never expect a full crop. If it is corn land, I first clean off the rubbish that I cannot turn under, then I run 5 or 6 furrows in every corn-ridge with a long plow. This levels the ridge and breaks the land. I then cross the rows in sowing the wheat, and put it in with a

twister or turn plow, following in that furrow with a subsoil plow. I then give the ground a good brushing to level and settle the earth.—Wheat put in this way is not easily injured by the frosts of winter.

Yours, &c.,
Greenville, S. C.

ARATOR.

For the Farmer and Planter.
Preserving the Sweet Potato.

MR. EDITOR:—As I promised long since to give you my plan of preserving the Sweet Potato, I will do it now in time, I hope, for the present crop. I dig my potatoes with a plow, and as I take them up I spread in the sun. I sort and carry to the bank each night what is dug in the day. I form my bank by digging a circular hole about 6 feet in diameter, some 6 or 8 inches deep; this gives a firm clay bottom. Over the bottom of this I put bark from fence-rails, and on that and around the edge I put a little straw. I put the potatoes in till a conical pile is formed. I open them to the sun every day for a week, covering at night with the potato vine. I then cover the potatoes with a coat of spent tan bark, having it well dried, next a coat of corn stalks put close together, and then cover with earth nearly to the top, leaving a place for air. Over the whole I put a shelter. In cold weather the air-hole should be filled with hay. I never have failed to keep potatoes sound the winter through with scarcely a rotten one till last winter, which was so fatal to the potato, and then my plan did as well as almost any other.

Yours, &c.,
Greenville, S. C.

ARATOR.

For the Farmer and Planter.
The Cow Pea.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been engaged much of this week in gathering and pulling up some 15 varieties of the pea out of about 34 that I now have in culture. When in Alabama and Georgia this spring, I gathered all the varieties I could find, and then wrote to J. V. Jones, of Atlanta-Ga., for more. He was kind enough to send me about 2 dozen varieties.

Many readers will think it all stuff about there being so many, but I know of several that I have not, and know them to be as distinct as those I now have. I planted all this lot on the 26 of June, in my plantation garden; about ten kinds had ripe peas in 2 months. some have not a ripe pea yet; some make very much vine, others comparatively none; some have a thin haulm, others thick; some have "long pods," others very short; some are quite red in the haulm un-

til ripening, others have a very sombre, peculiar cast when haulm is ripened; there are black, large and small; claret color of different shapes; black and white, round and flattish; speckled; white with black eye, splotted with vine colored spots, and so on. Indeed very many of these can be selected alone from the external appearance. Some varieties at this date have ripened, and the vine dried up; others are growing and blooming finely; all within 20 feet by 100—no difference possibly in land. I cannot see why we should not have this article introduced into army and navy rations as readily as the "Yankee bean, and 3 to 7 dollars per barrel." Some of the varieties, to my taste, are as fine as the bean—perhaps not as nutritive; but if we would try the varieties and select, I doubt not but what we would find some nearly as nutritious. Several varieties of the crowders I have not, all of which are good for the table, so far as I know. I am trying to save seed enough to sow a 6 acre lot next year, when I will be able to test for table use, and to divide out. In the meantime I would like to get from friends, if only 1 dozen peas of all the crowd-ers. I have in times past planted, gathered ripe peas and planted so as to gather the 2nd crop before frost.

Yours, with respect, &c., W. M. P.
September 13, 1856.

Influence of Agricultural Pursuits on Health.

BY PROF. CLEVELAND.

While much has been written and published in Agricultural periodicals, in regard to the best means of preserving the strength of the soil the preservation of the health of domestic animals, and of the various fruit trees and plants that the farmer cultivates; and while very beneficial results have followed these efforts, there has not apparently, been as much attention paid to the health of *man*,—of the farmer himself, and his family, and those in his employ,—by conductors of and writers of Agricultural periodicals as the subject demands.

It is not to be supposed that this want of attention to the subject of the health of human animality is owing in any degree of want of interest, or want of thought, on the part of the conductors of, or contributors to the periodicals devoted to the interest of those engaged in these pursuits; but it is not doubtless mainly owing to the fact, that *physicians* seldom write on these subjects except of journals specially devoted to the interest of their profession.

If a farmer cannot reasonably expect either

profit or pleasure from unhealthy domestic animals, much less can he anticipate that disease either in his own person, or in the members of his household, can be conducive to his or their happiness, or to the advancement of their interest; and it may be well, from time to time, to ask attention to these matters. All those who are engaged in agricultural pursuits, are subject to certain influences unfavorable to health, and those who are active laborers, are particularly exposed to the vicissitudes of weather—more so, probably, than any other class of people who reside in the country, except perhaps the physician. The farmers are under the necessity of caring for their cattle, their fenees and their crops, without regard to the state of the weather, and they are therefore particularly liable to suffer from colds, coughs, fever, rheumatism, ague, &c.; and they are likewise liable to exhaust their system by over-exertion, either from too severe labor continued for a few hours, or from that which is too long continued, as in the hot days, and exhausting labor, of the haying and the harvest season, when many persons become completely exhausted.

In matters of food, every intelligent farmer knows that on it the animal depends for all his vital powers; and he is therefore careful to supply the horse, or the ox that works, food suitable in quantity and quality, and properly prepared, to meet the wants of the system; but in regard to himself, and the "rest of mankind" in his household, he often betrays a degree of thoughtlessness that is truly wonderful. The farmer's food has not variety enough, is generally composed of too great a proportion of salted meat, especially of salt pork, and even that is often improperly cooked. Many suppose that little art is required to cook a piece of salt beef or salt pork, or to boil vegetables, and as the severe labor and pure atmosphere the farmer of produces a vigorous appetite, he is inclined to content himself with but little variety in his food, and he is not over particular as to the manner it has been cooked.

It has been said that "bread is the staff of life;" but if that which often goes by the name of bread, is the staff referred to, it may be doubted if such a staff does not aid in the road to death rather than to continued life. There are many persons who have never enjoyed the luxury of good bread: and until they do know what that is, they will continue to partake of too large a proportion of animal food. As a general thing as a little attention is usually paid to supplying the table of the farmer with a proper amount and variety of vegetables, as there is to good bread.

In regard to the location of their dwelling and out-buildings, too many farmers display as little care and taste as in the culinary department. If it be more convenient, the farm yard is immediately adjoining the parlor, or the cook room; and sometimes the swine are permitted to refresh themselves in a pond of mud from the drainage of the sink, so that the whole house becomes perfumed therefrom; or all the wash and the slops from the kitchen are allowed to accumulate and ferment near the windows of the bedrooms, where, surrounded by a rank growth of poisonous weeds, they continue undisturbed to distill disease and death. This, and the odor and malaria arising from the accumulations of matter about the premises, are allowed to assail the nostrils of all, and to poison their systems, without restraint and without thought.

Yet, with all these sources of disease, and others not enumerated, which press with great force on the vital powers of the farmer, and which we might suppose would make him more liable to disease and death than almost any other person having a different employment, we find that in reality such is not the case, and it is a well-established fact that as a class, farmers are amongst the most healthy and longest lived people in the community.

We find by the "*Report of Births, Marriages and Deaths*" in Massachusetts, that during the twenty months preceeding the 1st of January, 1850, there were reported in that State the death of 4,974 *farmers*, and they died at the average age of 63.83 years. Of men classed as *laborers* 2,283 were reported to have died during the same period of time. These were, in good part men who were engaged on farms as house servants, and in any chance employment where they could earn a day's wages: and doubtless they had less healthy habitations and food than the farmers. They died at the average age of 45.39 years, or nearly 18½ less than the average for farmers.

In the report for 1850, there were recorded the deaths of 886 *agriculturists*, who had attained the average age of 65.13 years, or about 1½ more than those reported the previous year. In this report are also recorded the deaths of 707 *laborers*, at an average of 44 14 years, or over a year less than that attained by the same class as recorded in the previous report. As each of these classes was equally exposed to the same *general* causes of disease, these reports prove that the *comparative* relative condition of these two classes of people had undergone quite a change in that short space of time.

As a contrast between the salubrity of different occupations, or to show the influence *occupation* has upon the health and life of those engaged therein, it may be well to present other results gathered from the above reports. During the year 1850 there were reported the deaths of 263 *shoemakers*, whose lives averaged 41.37 years, and 26 *tailors*, who averaged only 44.33 years, showing that they who follow these occupations, although laboring under shelter unexposed to the inclemencies of the weather, and as a general thing, with less hours of labor for a day, are nevertheless obnoxious to *other* causes, which tend to reduce their lives to more than 20 years less than that attained on an average by farmers.

The reports that have been made since that year have fully sustained the conclusions drawn from them; and the comparison might be extended to all classes of occupations, and without *any* exception, they will be found to produce results favorable to those engaged in agricultural pursuits.

To present the matter in a different form, it may be proper to consider that individuals do not usually enter upon the active duties of any occupation so as to be entitled to be *classed* with those who follow that occupation for a livelihood before they arrive at 18 years of age; and we farmers live *as farmers* after this period 47 years, while shoemakers and tailors do not, on an average, survive but about 25 years after commencing their occupation.

It is true these estimates are based on the reports of a New England State; but there can be no doubt similar results would obtain in regard to the West, had we any reports as a basis for our calculation.

As I have pointed out many sources of disease, to which the farmer is exposed some of which, however, he can readily remove, it might be doubted if the these tables of mortality, which show that they are remarkably long-lived could be correct.

One of the most prominent causes of this exemption from disease is the fact, that farm-labor is performed where the lungs are well supplied with pure air, and the whole body is allowed to enjoy the direct rays of the sun. With a pure air for the lungs during labor, when inspiration are deepest and most frequent, and with the blessed sun-shine to warm and vitalize the whole frame-work and all the fluids of the body of a man becomes prepared to resist the ordinary injurious impression that would otherwise produce sickness or death.

The farmer's labor is of that character which

gives play to all his muscles, and not to a few only, as is the case with other occupations and therefore he is less liable to have impurities collect in his system as a source and centre for disease. His mind is free from anxiety, turmoil, and trouble attendant on trade, or in a profession. He is not obliged, like many mechanics, to dispose of the products of his labor, as soon as produced, to procure bread for his family; his food is mainly obtained from the land, and is not subject to the changes in the money market. Neither is he subject to the pangs of conscience, which must at times harass those whose "business it is to cheat each other for a living;" consequently his appetite and digestion are good, and his sleep undisturbed and refreshing.

But there are other causes of no small potency in producing the farmers great exemption from disease. Almost all who follow farming for a livelihood are the offspring of parents of the same class of people, and their parents have been too busily occupied during their childhood to spend time in dosing them with *Tincture of rhubarb*, *Paregoric*, *Godfrey's cordial*, *Hot drops*, *Soothing syrup*, &c. &c., after they have cramed their stomachs with cakes and confectionary, or half-decayed fruits, which forms so large a part of the aliment and ailment of the children of the cities.

Being exempt from these influences, their systems have become well developed and they are therefore able to endure fatigue and exposure which would destroy persons of a less hardy constitution; and if they would but remove the other sources of disease, they would become most healthy, and happy, and independent people on the earth.—*Ohio Valley Farmer*.

From the Farm Journal.

Super Phosphate of Lime from Roasted Bones.

Is a super Phosphate of Lime, manufactured from Roasted Bones as valuable for agricultural purposes as one made from Raw Bones?

This is a question of much interest to the agricultural community; and as it has repeatedly been put to me, I have taken some pains to inform myself upon the subject; the result of which has been a conviction that it is an impossibility to make as valuable a preparation for agricultural purposes from raw bones as may be manufactured from roasted bones.

In determining this question, we must first consider what constitutes the value of a Super Phosphate of lime; and secondly, the relative amount of matter in each article, capable of being made valuable as a Super Phosphate.

In answer to the first, it is universally admitted that the agricultural value of a Super Phosphate of Lime depends,

First, upon the amount of Soluble, or Super Phosphate of Lime contained in the preparation.

Secondly, the per centage of ammonia.

Thirdly, the amount of insoluble phosphate.

By the action of sulphuric acid upon the phosphate of lime contained either in the raw or roasted bone, the soluble, or super phosphate is produced. So that the amount of soluble or super phosphate capable of being produced, will depend upon the amount of phosphate present in the bones. Now *raw bones*, as procured from dealers, rarely contains over 50 per cent. of phosphate of lime, and seldom yields over four per cent. of ammonia by decomposition, while good bone black (bones roasted in air tight vessels,) usually contains from 80 to 86 per cent. of phosphate of lime. So that it will be impossible to produce as much soluble or super phosphate from 100 lbs of raw as from 100 lbs of roasted bones; therefore, as far as both the soluble and insoluble phosphate is concerned, the roasted bones are from 30 to 35 per cent. the most valuable for manufacturing into super phosphate of lime.

The next ingredient in value to the soluble or super phosphate is ammonia. Of this, roasted bones contain none, it being driven off by the heat employed in roasting. On the other hand, raw bones are capable of yielding about four per cent. of ammonia, by decomposition. Thus we have in every 100 lbs of raw bones, a compound out of which to make a super phosphate of lime, consisting of

50 lbs. of phosphate of Lime,

4 lbs. of ammonia, (capable of being produced by the decomposition of the organic matter of the bones.)

46 lbs. of Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen, &c., which cannot be considered of much or any value. So that for the purpose of procuring four lbs. of ammonia, we have to make use of 46 lbs. of matter which is of no particular value.

To the roasted bone the ammonia may be added in a much more concentrated form. For instance, 100 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia contains 35 lbs. ammonia. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of sulphate of ammonia will therefore contain four lbs. of ammonia. So that by adding to 88 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of raw bones 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of sulphate of ammonia, we have 100 lbs. of a compound, out of which to make a super phosphate of lime, consisting of

73 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Phosphate of Lime,

4 lbs. Ammonia,

22 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Carbon, Oxygen, Hydrogen, &c., which may be considered, in both cases, as of little value.

By comparing these two compounds out of which a super phosphate of lime is to be made, it will be seen that to every 100 lbs. of the roasted bone compound, we have 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. more phosphate, (to be converted into a super phosphate,) than we have in the raw bone, and 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. less useless matter for the purpose of getting the same amount of ammonia.

Estimating the phosphate of lime in each at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb. and the ammonia at 12 cts. per lb., 100 lbs. of raw bones containing 50 lbs. phosphate at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and four lbs. ammonia at 12 cents, it will be worth for the purpose of con-

verting into a super phosphate of lime, (when finely ground) \$1 62, And 100 lbs. of the roasted bone compound, containing 73½ lbs. phosphate and four lbs. ammonia, \$2 15.

Super phosphate made from roasted bones will be worth nearly one-third more than a super phosphate made from raw bones, according to the above calculation, which cannot be considered as quite exact, from the fact that there are other causes which still further reduce the value of raw bones

Yours,

C. P. HEWES.

West Chester, Chester Co., Pa

The Thriftless Farmer.

The thriftless farmer provides no shelter for his cattle during the inclemency of the winter; but permits them to stand shivering by the side of a fence, or lie in the snow, as best suits them.

He throws their fodder on the ground, or in the mud, and not infrequently in the highway; by which a large portion of it, and all the manure, is wasted.

He grazes his meadows in fall and spring, by which they are gradually exhausted and finally ruined.

His fences are old and poor, just such as to let his neighbor's cattle break into his field and teach his own to be hungry and spoil his crops.

He neglects to keep the manure from around the sills of his barn—if he has one—by which they are prematurely rotted, and his barn destroyed.

He tills, or skims over the surface of his land until it is exhausted; but never thinks it worth while to manure or clover it. For the first, he has no time, and for the last he "is not able."

He has a place for nothing, and nothing in its place. He consequently wants a hoe or a rake, or a hammer, or an augur, but knows not where to find them, and thus loses much time.

He loiters away stormy days and evenings, when he should be repairing his utensils or improving his mind by reading useful books or agricultural papers.

He spends much time in town, at the corner of the street, or in the "rum holes," complaining of hard times, and goes home in the evening, "pretty well *tore*."

He has no shed for his fire-wood; consequently his wife is out of humor, and his meals out of season.

He plants a few fruit trees, and his cattle forthwith destroy them. He "has no luck in raising fruit."

One-half the little he raises is destroyed by his own or his neighbors' cattle.

His plow, harrow, and other implements, lie all winter in the field where last used; and just as he is getting in a hurry, the next season, his plow breaks because it was not housed and properly cared for.

Somebody's hogs break in and destroy his garden, because he had not stopped a hole in the fence, that he had been intending to stop for a week.

He is often in a great hurry, but will stop and talk as long as he can find any one to talk with.

He has, of course, little money; and when he must raise some to pay his taxes, &c., he raises it at a great sacrifice, in some way or by selling his scanty crop when prices are low.

He is a year behind, instead of being a year ahead of his business—and always will be.

When he pays a debt, it is at the end of an execution; consequently his credit is at a low ebb.

He buys entirely on credit and merchants and all others with whom he deals charge him twice or thrice the profit they charge prompt paymasters, and are unwilling to sell him goods at any cost. He has to beg and promise, and promise and beg, to get them on terms. The merchants dread to see his wife come into their stores, and the poor woman feels depressed and degraded.

The smoke begins to come out of his chimney late of a winter's morning, while his cattle are suffering for their morning's feed.

Manure lies in heaps in his stable; his horses are rough and uncured, and his harness trod under their feet.

His bars and gates are broken, his buildings unpainted, and the boards and shingles falling off—he has no time to replace them—the glass is out of the windows, and the whole stopped with rags and old hats.

He is a great borrower of his thrifty neighbor's implements, but never returns the borrowed article, and when it is sent for, it can't be found.

He is, in person, a great sloven, and never attends public worship; or if he does occasionally do so, he comes sneaking in when the service is half over.

He neglects his accounts, and when his neighbor calls to settle with him has something else to attend to.

Take him all in all, he is a poor farmer, a poor husband, a poor father, a poor neighbor, and a poor Christian. — *Farmer's Magazine*.

Salt.

Although salt forms part of the daily food of nearly the whole of the human race, yet few have any idea of its consumption. Salt is a compound of two substances, a metal and gaseous body. The metal is called sodium, and the gas chlorine; and as chemists always endeavor to use such terms as they think will convey a clear idea of the things they describe, salt in chemical language is termed "chloride of sodium." The ocean which flows to every part of the earth affords its inhabitants an inexhaustible supply of salt; and lest it might be thought that nature had not in this respect been sufficiently bountiful, she supplies salt from the "bowels of the earth." We have salt mines yielding "rock salt," and salt springs, which, in many instances, are far away from the ocean, such as those at Syracuse, N. Y., in America. The salt mines in Catalonia, in Hungary, and Poland, are of an enormous extent. A salt mine at Wilisca, near Cracow, in Poland, has been worked for more than six hundred years. Within it is found a kind of subterranean republic, which has its petty laws, families, &c.

When a traveller has arrived at the bottom of this strange abyss, he is surprised at the long series of lofty vaults sustained with huge pillars of rock salt, and appear by the light of the flambeaux to be so many crystals of precious stones. The most remarkable property of salt is its solubility in water; hence it is supposed that the sea washing over beds or strata of salt has in consequence become saline, as we now find it. The use of salt with food is obvious from an analysis of the blood and the gastric juice. With the addition of water, under certain influences, salt changes its composition. Water being composed of hydrogen and oxygen, the change in salt which takes place by means of the vital force, produces soda for the blood and hydrochloric-acid for the stomach. As soda is invariably found in the blood, and hydrochloric-acid in the stomach; and as the blood and the stomach play their part correctly enough in our daily life, we can come to no other conclusion than that salt, which supplies these materials, is absolutely necessary to our well-being. Salt is not only useful to man in its primitive condition, but as it affords soda, its value is manifestly increased. The manufacture of soda from salt in England is one of the most important of our arts, for without soda no hard soaps could be produced; and for a thousand other things are we a debtor to Salt & Co. Beside the soda there is the chlorine. The great supremacy of the Manchester cotton mills in supplying the wide world with fabrics, is owing not only to the application of mechanics to machinery, but also to the multifarious uses of chlorine derived from common salt.

SEPTIMUS PIESSE.

From the Laurensville Herald

Anniversary Meeting of the Laurens Agricultural Society.

The fourth Anniversary exhibition of this Society was held at this place on Wednesday and Thursday the 24th and 25th ult., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The meeting was called to order, on the Fair grounds, by the President, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the Committees announced, and vacancies filled.

A large collection of very fine animals were on exhibition, and the Committees entered on their duties of awarding premiums with disinterested zeal.

At two o'clock the President called for the Reports of Committees to award Premiums, who responded by awarding the following Prizes:

Stallions.—Two on exhibition, 1 belonging to Maj. W. Hunter, and 1 belonging to W. J. Cook, both very fine animals. Premium awarded W. J. Cook, Silver Cup, \$5 00

Horse Colts.—The exhibition in this department was unusually fine. The Committee awarded to W. D. Cannon for the best 1 year old Colt, Silver Cup, 5 00

To Jones Fuller, for the best 2 year old, 5 00

To W. D. Watts, for the best 3 " " 5 00

Mule Colts.—To Alsey Coleman for best 1 year old, 5 00

To W. T. Chappell, for best 2 year old, 5 00
Jacks.—To Jno. Lanford. *No competition* 5 00

Jennetts.—Two exhibited, 1 by R. S. Phinney, 1 by Dr. B. S. James. Premium awarded to Phinney's, 5 00

Mares and Colts.—To W. D. Cannon, for best Mare and horse Colt, 5 00

To R. S. Griffin, for best Mare and Mule Colt, 5 00

Milch Cow.—To Capt. J. G. Williams, for best 3 Durham, 5 00

Heifers.—To Col. J. D. Williams, for best 2 year old, improved stock, 5 00

To Col. J. D. Williams, for best 1 year old, improved stock, 5 00

To W. D. Simpson, for best 1 year old, 1 Durham and scrub, 5 00

To J. W. Chappell, for best Scrub, 5 00

Bulls.—To Col. J. H. Irby, for best Native Bull, 5 00

Boars.—To R. M. Stokes, for full blood Essex, 5 00

To W. R. Farley, for best half breed, Essex and native, 5 00

Sows.—To W. R. Farley, for 1/2 breed Suffolk and native, 5 00

Sow and Pigs.—To R. M. Stokes, for full blooded Essex Sow and six Pigs, 5 00

To W. D. Simpson, for best common sow with 6 pigs, half Suffolk, 5 00

Pigs.—To J. A. Egleberger, for best full blooded Essex pig, 5 00

To B. C. Chesoire, for best cross blood, Essex and native, 5 00

To D. T. Compton, for best common pigs, 5 00

Sheep.—To Col. J. D. Williams, for best ram, 5 00

To Col. J. D. Williams, for best Ewe, 5 00

To Col. J. D. Williams, for best pair Lambs, 5 00

Flour.—To M. B. Metts, for best barrel of Flour, 5 00

Plows.—To William Blakely, 5 00

Vegetables.—To Mrs. S. Fleming, 5 00

Leather.—To Messrs. Terry & Brothers, 5 00

Shoes.—To D. T. Compton, 2 00

Fowls.—To Col. J. D. Williams, 2 00

Cheese.—To Mrs. E. M. Bobo, 3 00

Butter.—To Mrs. W. D. Watts, 3 00

Domestic Manufactures.—To Mrs. Artimesia Austin, for Domestic Flannel, 3 00

To Mrs. Nancy Wright, for Domestic Jeans, 3 00

Fruits, Melons, &c.—As no premiums could be awarded for this department, in consequence of the meagreness of the exhibition, the report of the Committee is published below:

The Committee on Fruits, Melons, &c., beg leave to report, that in consequence of the advanced season, there was only one variety of Fruit exhibited. Joshua Saxon, Esq., exhibited a basket of very large and fine apples, and Col. W. S. Dogan, one of the same kind; but the Committee are of the opinion that no premium should be awarded.

The Committee would earnestly press upon the Society, a more earnest attention to the cultivation of Fruits—and in order to produce a more spirited competition, they recommend that an *ad interim* Committee be appointed at th's

meeting, whose duty it shall be to sit on Sales day in April May, June, July, August and Sept., to whom varieties of Fruits, Melons, &c., may be exhibited, and that they report at the next meeting of the Society.

Respectfully submitted.

J. A. EIGLEBERGER.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The Committee on the "Ladies' Department" respectfully submit the following report, and recommend Premiums in the following instances, to wit: for

Crotchet Hat—Mrs. R. S. Phinney, Premium.
Embroidered Cap—Mrs. T. Wilkes. "
Needle Work—R. J. Denn, "
Pair Black Mittens—W. I. Cook, "
Sewing Silk—W. I. Cook, "
Pair Candle Mats—Mrs. J. D. Williams, "
Shawl and Pair Socks—R. J. Dean, "
Crewel Work—Miss E. Burgess, "
Wreath Hair Flowers—Miss L. W. Irby, "
Woollen Carpeting—Mrs. Agnes Philson, "
Straw Carpeting—Mrs. W. D. Watts, "
Domestic Coverlid—James L. Hill, "
Rose Bud Quilt—E. J. Shaw, "
Best Brandy Peaches—Mrs. R. M. Stokes, "
" Blackberry Wine—Miss J. L. Wright, "
" Wild Grape Wine—Mrs. I. McClintock, "
" Peach Cordial—Mrs. J. D. Williams, "
" Domestic Prunes—Mrs. L. L. Wright, "
" Quince Jelly—Mrs. R. M. Stokes, "
" Apple Jelly—Mrs. Dr. Hunter, "
" Jar Peach Preserves—Mrs. W. R. Farley, "
" Watermelon Preserves—Miss N. Hunter, "

The Committee think highly of a Painting on exhibition by Mr. R. C. Starnes, and recommend Premium.

THURSDAY, 25th.

The Society was called to order in the Court House at 10 o'clock, and after reading some reports from Committees, the orator, B. F. Stairly, Esq., was introduced to the Society, who delivered a very able and appropriate address.

On motion of W. R. Farley, the thanks of the Society were tendered to Mr. Stairly, for his very acceptable, and appropriate address, and that a Committee be appointed to wait on Mr. S. and procure a copy from him for publication; which was unanimously adopted, and W. R. Farley, Esq., W. D. Simpson, Esq., and Dr. B. F. Kilgore, were appointed said Committee.

On motion W. D. Simpson, W. R. Farley, Col. P. L. Calhoun and Dr. M. M. Hunter, were appointed a Committee to nominate officers of the Society, to serve the ensuing year.

On motion a Committee was appointed to meet at this place, on the first day of December next, to examine the specimens of Cotton, Corn and Wheat, presented for the Premiums offered by this Society, and that they report to the Secretary the result of their decisions, which shall be published in the *Laurensville Herald*.

The Chairman appointed the following members as said Committee: Dr. M. M. Hunter, Col. P. L. Calhoun, and Capt. James Davis.

The Committee to nominate officers reported the following:

For President, Dr. J. W. Simpson.

Vice Presidents, Col. H. W. Garlington, Col. J. D. Williams, Dr. Thos. Wier, Dr. A. C. Fuller and W. D. Watts.

Secretary and Treasurer, R. M. Stokes.

Corresponding Secretary, J. Wistar Simpson.

Orator, W. S. Dogan.

Which nomination was unanimously confirmed.

On motion an *ad interim* Fruit Committee was appointed, in accordance with the report of the Committee on Fruits, Melons, &c.

The President appointed Dr. A. C. Fuller, Dr. M. M. Hunter, J. Wistar Simpson, Maj. J. A. Egleberger and R. M. Stokes, said Committee.

At the suggestion of the Secretary, a committee was appointed to revise the reports of the Committees on Stock, so that the amount of premiums awarded shall come within the means of the Society. Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed said Committee: Col. H. W. Garlington, Col. J. D. Williams, Dr. M. M. Hunter, Capt. Jas. Davis, Dr. A. C. Fuller.

On motion, Dr. A. C. Fuller, Capt. J. D. Garlington, Col. B. W. Ball, and L. L. Young be appointed a Committee to raise subscriptions to meet the deficiency in the funds of the Society to purchase the Premiums for the Ladies' Department.

On motion, M. B. Metts, was entitled to the premium offered by the Society, for procuring the largest list of new members.

On motion, the Society shall continue to offer a premium of \$5 for the largest list of new members, not less than twenty.

On motion, the President be requested to call a meeting of the Society, to be held at this place on Sale day next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of considering the best means to promote the interest of the Society, and through it, the District at large. On motion the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Laurensville Herald*.

On motion the Society adjourned to meet again on Sale day next.

H. W. GARLINGTON, *Pres't pro tem*.

R. M. STOKES, Sec'y.

Chinese Sugar Cane.

We publish below a letter from our friend Capt. H. C. Davis, of Ridgeway. The Captain is known as a practical man not likely to overdo or over-estimate any experiment. We think both he and Major Lyles, and others, who are actively engaged in testing the importance of this cane or millet are entitled to public thanks. Certainly its promises are very fair; and if its success be such as we have every reason to anticipate it will constitute another great debt the agriculture of this country owes to Asia.

The last Southern *Cultivator* gives some cautions which it will be well for our readers to make a note of. It says: From the resemblance of the seed of this valuable plant to that of the old "Chocolate Corn," or "Chicken Corn," (from which it differs in all other respects,) and from the fact that it readily mixes, while in bloom, with other varieties of mil-

let, those who desire the genuine *Sugar Millet*, must be careful to procure *pure seed*; and to keep it pure afterwards, by planting it entirely separate from all the millet family.

Having read Gov. Hammond's article on making syrup from the Sorgho Sucre or Chinese Sugar Cane, I determined to experiment with it myself. Not having a sufficient quantity of the cane to warrant my having even a temporary mill made, I expressed the juice, by making a couple of negro fellows roll a round piece of iron over the cane (it having been cut into as many pieces as there were joints) and placed on a slanting piece of plank. I think I got about two-thirds or three-fourths of the juice from the cane in this way. The yield being about two quarts from every twelve canes. I then put one pinch of lime to two quarts of the cold juice and boiled it. Two quarts I boiled for one hour and a half, and two quarts for one hour; and got about one-seventh of syrup, such as the samples I send you. The process of boiling is quite easy, and I can see no reason why every planter may not make his own sugar and syrup for his negroes.

Gov. Hammond says that 25,000 canes may be grown to the acre, and that a mill and kettle will not cost more than \$85.

And from the turn out of juice to the cane, and the proportion of syrup to the juice—both by Gov. H's. experiment and mine—(taking for granted that 25,000 canes can be grown to the acre,) an acre will make from 75 to 150 gallons.

I send you two samples; of one the juice was boiled one hour and a half, and of the other one hour; two quarts at a time, in a one gallon sauce pan (enameled). * * * *

Dr.———having a good many canes has kindly given them to me, and I will continue experimenting to-day; I hope from the quantity of cane that he has given me that I will get some twenty or thirty quarts of the juice. If I succeed again to-day, I shall plant ten acres of the cane next year.—*Winnsboro Register*.

Mules.

The following statement of the history of mules in this country is from an exchange—we know not what; but we commend the subject to our Northern farmers. Our opinion of mules has been changed of late, and we believe that the substitution of mules, for oxen, or horses, in the ordinary work of a farm, would result in a great saving of expense. They endure great labor, and are kept at much less expense than horses.—*Farmers Journal*

"Few of the farmers of this country are aware what a debt of gratitude they owe George Washington for the introduction of mules into general farm purposes.

"Previous to 1783 there were but very few, and those of such an inferior order as to prejudice farmers against them, as unfit to compete with horses in work upon the road or farm. Consequently there were no good jacks, and no disposition to increase the stock; but Washington became convinced that the introduction of mules generally among Southern planters would prove to them a great blessing, as they

are less liable to disease, and longer-lived, and work upon shorter feed, and are much less liable to be injured by careless servants than horses.

"As soon as it became known abroad that the illustrious Washington desired to stock his Mount Vernon estate with mules, the King of Spain sent him a jack and two jennies from the royal stables, and Lafayette sent another jack and jennies from the Island of Malta.

The first was of a gray color, sixteen hands high, heavily made, and of sluggish nature. He was named the Royal Gift. The other was called the Knight of Malta; he was about as high but lighter made, black color, and lithe and fiery, even to ferocity.

"The two different sets of animals gave him the most favorable opportunity for making improvements by cross breeding, the result of which was a favorite jack which he called Compound, because he partook of the best points in both of the original jacks. The General bred his blooded mares to these jacks, even taking those from his family coach for that purpose, and produced such superb mules that the country was all agoing to breed some of the same sort, and they soon became quite common. This was the origin of mules in the United States, now about sixty five years since the first start and no doubt there are now some of the third and fourth generations of the Knight of Malta and Royal Gift to be found in Virginia, and the great benefits arising from their introduction to the country are to be seen upon almost every cultivated acre in the Southern States. Notwithstanding the enormous increase of late years arising from a systematic course of breeding in the Northern States for the Southern market, mules were never more valuable than at present, or more ready of sale at high prices."

From the Nashville Christian Advocate.

Cure for Cancers.

MESSRS. EDITORS—*Sirs*:—At some expense, and much trouble, I have procured the following recipe for curing cancers; which, for the good of suffering humanity, should be published, that all who may be suffering under this scourge may be relieved. And believing the Advocate is perused with as much attention and care as any publication in our country, I wish you to publish this; and by so doing you will oblige the subscriber, and, I hope, do a good service to your readers.

Recipe.—Burn red-oak bark (that of old trees growing in fields is the best,) to ashes. Leach the ashes, and boil the lye to salts. Mix sweet cream with these salts till it forms a salve that may be spread on cloth. Spread this on a piece of black silk, just sufficient to cover the cancer. The plaster should be kept on the cancer as long as the patient can bear it; but its caustic qualities being great, it is not usually borne more than from 10 to 30 minutes at once. The application of this plaster, or rather a new one each time, once or twice a day, is sufficient; but must be continued from day to day, till a black scab is formed on the surface of the cancer; and this, with the use of a needle and sharp knife, be-

ing taken off, no roots of the cancer appear to remain. So long as these do remain in protuberances, and can be got hold of with a needle, when the plaster is removed, they should be cut off. If taken before the cancer has eaten deep, a very few applications of the plaster will destroy the cancer. But however painful to effect a cure, the plaster must be repeated as long as any appearance of cancer remains. Every time the plaster is taken off, wash the cancer with milk and water, and then put on, and keep on, a flaxseed poultice, or yellow dock poultice. Prepare the flaxseed as follows: Dry the seed in a pan, in the manner of browning coffee; and when perfectly dry, pulverize it as fine as possible, and boil it to the consistence of paste. Renew this poultice two or three times a day, as long as the plaster is applied, after which apply some good healing salve, and thus the cancer will be cured. During all this process, and even afterwards, the patient should drink freely of yellow dock tea, and tea of red clover-heads, and any thing of this kind, good to cleanse and purify the blood. The cancer sometimes breaks out in another place if the blood is not purified.

Remark.—The patient, during the curing process, should not exercise much, should not take any exciting stimulant, and by all means should abstain from spirituous liquors; for these very much inflame the cancer.

N. B.—If proud flesh appear in the cancer, put on red precipitate. All who would be benefited by this should be thorough in the application of all the means here given.

Attend to this, and oblige a friend to man.

LEONARD FARR.

A Cure for Cancer.—Mr. David Culpepper, of Russell county, Alabama, requests us to publish to the world for the benefit the afflicted that he has been cured of Cancer by the use of the following recipe, and that he believes it is an infallible remedy for the dreadful disease.

Recipe.—Take equal quantity of the roots of white ash, black sumac, and fat lightwood or pine, and boil them in water until a strong tea is made, and use it for a constant drink in place of water, tea, coffee, milk and all other beverages, and eat nothing salt or greasy. Take new tar and simmer it over a slow fire until it forms a tough wax and apply it in the shape of plaster to the cancer, over which first sprinkle corrosive sublimate; the plaster and corrosive sublimate to be renewed every day or every other day as most convenient; the cancer to be kept dry. If this remedy is followed, without regard to pain or swelling, which will both be great, and all stimulants refrained from, Mr. Culpepper guarantees a perfect and speedy cure. We give the recipe for what it is worth, without knowing any thing of its value.

Disinfecting Agents.—The best and most simple disinfecting agent known is the chloride of zinc. It is made by dissolving zinc in muriatic acid, and applied in a diluted state, to foul and offensive drains, cesspools &c. The sulphate of zinc, however, is nearly as good, is cheaper, and is more easily managed. It can be purcha-

sed at any druggists in the form of a salt. A pound dissolved in two pails of warm water and thrown into an offensive cesspool, will soon deodorize it. During hot weather this disinfecting agent should be applied pretty freely in thousands of places in New-York and other cities. Copperas (sulphate of iron) may be applied in the same manner and for the same purpose. It is not such a good disinfectant as the chloride of zinc, but is much cheaper.

Scientific American.

To Relieve Choked Animals.—Take a flexible rod about four feet long, and three fourths of an inch in diameter, wind on the butt end, tow or cotton, and tie a rag over that and grease it. To keep the mouth open place a piece of hard wood one foot long, four inches wide, one inch thick with a hole bored in the centre for the rod to pass through, and then push it gently down the throat, and it is said to be always effectual and to give immediate relief. It is also said that around stick about the size and length of a rolling pin with a cord tied in the notches in the ends, placed in the animal's mouth and fastened to each horn, will, if allowed a little time, unchoke them and save the suffering creature from a lingering death.

A Wrinkle about the Age of Horses.—A few days ago we met a gentleman from Alabama, who gave us a piece of information in regard to ascertaining the age of a horse, after he or she has passed the ninth year, which was new to us, and will be, we are sure, to most of our readers. It is this: after he is nine years old, a wrinkle comes on the eyelid at the upper corner of the lower lid, and every year thereafter he has one well defined wrinkle for each year over nine. If, for instance, a horse has three wrinkles, he is twelve; if four, he is thirteen. Add the number of wrinkles to nine, and you will always get it. So says the gentleman; and he is confident it will never fail. As a good many people have horses over nine, it is easily tried. If true, the horse dentist must give up his trade.

[*Southern Planter.*]

Valuable Recipe.—Mr. A. Bronson, of Meadville, Pa., says, from fifteen years' experience, he finds that Indian meal poultice, covered over with young hyson tea, softened with hot water, and laid over burns or frozen flesh as hot as can be borne, will relieve the pain in five minutes. If blisters have not arisen before, they will not after it is put on, and that one poultice is generally sufficient to effect a cure.

Points of a Good Mule-Bearing Mare.—The district round Poitiers in France, has long been celebrated for mules. It appears that twelve millions of francs are annually realized by the export of these animals to Spain, Italy, and the central and southern parts of France. The Poiterin farmers, consider a mare with the following points, especially desirable for mule bearing: A short body, long ribs, wide hanches, wide and low hocks, fleshy thighs, wide hoofs, heels well turned out and hairy; in

short, a thick set animal of capacious body, is the right mould for a fine mule. Will some of our experienced mule breeders inform us how this agrees with their observation.



The Farmer and Planter.

PENDLETON, S. C.

Vol. VII., No. 11, : : : September, 1856.

The Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher can continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they settle their bill, and order the papers discontinued.
4. If any subscriber removes to another place without informing the publisher, and their paper is sent to the former direction they are held responsible.
5. The court has decided that refusing to take a newspaper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of an intentional fraud.

Weeds---Continued.

We promised in our last, to continue the subject of weeds. We think it a very important subject—one that involves in a considerable degree, the agricultural improvement of the South. We hope that our remarks will engage the attention of our readers, and that our farmers will be induced to abandon a system so ruinous to our interest.

In our last article we cited the practice of other countries warring against weeds to their utter extermination. In the crowded countries of China and of Europe, they cannot afford their land to grow up in weeds that neither afford food for men, nor animals, nor land. If we make use of strong language in our denunciations of weeds, we are warranted in our opinions by the practice of those countries that go back more than one thousand years in opposition to them.

In a larger and most productive section of our own country, the system of farming is entirely opposed to their growth. In these sections, although their system

of cleansing their land from their pollution, is not so perfect as in the older countries of Europe, owing to the abundance and greater cheapness of land, even here it is a part of their system to exterminate weeds. We allude to the grass regions of our own country, where hay is the principal crop and production. Grass and weeds, (we mean the cultivated grass,) cannot grow together, for weeds are fatal to hay and cannot exist together. No good farmer would suffer weeds to grow to any extent on his grass lands. If so, his hay would be polluted and worthless for market or for stock. But they cannot grow together for another important reason. Hay grasses are mainly *perennial* plants and weeds are mainly *annual* plants, and the annuals are destroyed by the scythe. They are decapitated in a succulent condition and are not allowed to produce their seed. In this way they are destroyed and gotten rid of. The scythe makes the meadow, and in this way the cultivated grasses are cleansing crops and the best preparation for wheat and other small grains. In those sections, clover and timothy are the grasses usually cultivated for hay. The land is usually kept in these grasses two years. Hence clover is called a biennial plant, and is so, also, for the habit of the plant, as it will not continue to grow well, longer than two years. The land becomes what is called clover sick, and is then ripe for the rotation crop that follows, which is usually wheat and other small grains.

But these biennial crops with the scythe applied to them twice a year, completely destroys the weeds and cleanses the land from their pollution. Weeds are therefore in the grass regions of the United States, considered *pests* to the land, and are gotten rid of by the cleansing culture of perennial grasses.

They are not suffered to grow at large no where in any country but in the southern or cotton regions, and arises from the miserable system of our agriculture or rather a want of system. They are perpetuated by their going to seed every year, and swarming in millions every spring to poison and pollute the land and to rob the growing crop of more than half of its nourishment. One would suppose from the universality of the practice—the flourishing crop of weeds our lands produce, that they formed an important part in southern agriculture—in fact that they were intended as a prominent part in our rotation of crops. They are indeed, very prominent in one respect they occupy a taller and more prominent position on our lands than our starved and diminutive crops. They rob the land and the crops and no wonder they grow so luxuriantly. If we apply manure to our land, the weeds are the first to spring up and get the benefit. These seed are so tenacious of life, they survive the heat and fermentation of the dung-hill and the compost heap, and even the hotter fermentation of animal life. No matter how short the season is, they are most certain to mature and ripen their seed. Our crops that are planted early in the spring and cultivated with the plow and the hoe, are sometimes overtaken by frost and fail to propagate their seed. But weeds never fail. the *cuckold burr* it is said, has a wonderful sagacity, so to term its growth, as to mature the burr before frost

and even if it should be caught, it has a double chance for longevity as the seed are contained in two lobes of the burr and only one of which vegetates at a time, and is like cotton seed, carried to the surface, where it remains till next year for the other seed to evegetate. No man deserves the name of *cultivator* of the soil who suffers these vile pests to grow on his land. What tormenting pangs they inflict on the poor, harmless, inoffensive sheep. We have seen their soft, snowy, silken fleece matted and blackened with these vile burrs, penetrating and irritating their tender skins with their jagged and thorny spears. If the poor animal had sense enough, they would go to the shambles and beg to be sheared and shorn of this thorny bed and cruel torture, or even be turned over to the tender mercies of the dog, and yet I have known men who permit and encourage the growth of this vile pest, because forsooth they are an evidence or rather grow better on rich land, as if it were not a stolid truism, a proposition that needs no demonstration, that all plants in the wide world grow better on rich than poor land. We have seen these vile burrs attempt—make an effort, to grow on poor land and were scarcely able to put forth a straight stalk with a single seed on top, like a starved land-pike turned out by his owner to “root hog or die,” scarcely able to form more than a skeleton of an animal, or squeak out a feeble grunt as evidence of his vitality. These are dwarfs in the vegetable kingdom as well as in the animal and the starving process is as effectual in the one as in the other.

If we continue the cultivation of weeds to the exclusion of more profitable plants, we will most effectually adopt and inflict on our land the starving process, as the melancholy exhibition of our old fields amply testify. We would rather that our lands should be exposed to the burning rays of a tropical sun, than produce a crop of weeds. His rays it is true would evaporate some of the moisture and constituency of the soil, but there is an admirable provision of nature by which they are restored and returned. The heat which the earth absorbs and imbibes is radiated back to the atmosphere, which coming in contact with its vapor and its cold, is condensed in the form of dew and revives its drooping vegetation.

But weeds with their fibrous roots and their millions of mouths are continually sucking out the life blood of the land. They are like the vampire sucking out the vitals of the earth, while they are fanning her bosom with cooling breezes amid delightful shady bowers. Their name is “legion”—their habits if left to themselves to propagate, indestructible, and their effects on the land and the crops most ruinous. They are a vile blot on our Southern agriculture, and must be gotten rid of, before we can hope to improve our system of farming. They are found no where else in any country that has any pretensions to a good system of agriculture. If we had the power we would do as the Roman Emperor said of his subjects, decapitated every head of them. They can be destroyed without much difficulty, but this involves an entire resolution in our system of farming, which we propose to consider and recommend in our next.

Wheat Culture.

November being the month in which most of the wheat is sown in our State, and others adjoining, it is high time something should be said to our readers on the subject; indeed it should have been done in our last month's issue, in order to have given ample time for the preparation of both *land* and *manure*. We assure our readers, and we have proved it from repeated experiments, that a good and thorough preparation of the land is half the battle, manure or no manure. Land cannot be too deeply plowed (it may be too deeply turned,) nor too thoroughly pulverized for wheat or other small grain. With a good preparation of the land, and plenty of manure, there could be no difficulty in making abundant crops of wheat in South Carolina. The land, we can, if we will, prepare well, but the great desideratum—the one thing needful is, the manure. We know it is an easy matter to make up a beautiful pile of compost on paper, but not so light a job on our land. To undertake to make manure to cover the broad acres we may desire to go into wheat, and besides, to supply other wants of the farm is utterly out of the question. Some may be made, to be sure, according to our force, and the particular kind of crops we cultivate, and this should be done to the utmost extent of our circumstances; but yet it is a mere “drop in the bucket,” compared with our wants. Where is it to come from, say you, and echo says *where!* It will be presumed by some that an agricultural Editor should tell all about it. Not so fast; we Editors are expected to know much more than we do, and we do sometimes attempt to teach others what we do not know ourselves; but we may tell you how to compost manures that will doubtless greatly increase the crop. We cannot give you the means; these you must seek yourself, and to the extent of your circumstances or ability. In purchasing the patent and other concentrated manures, great impositions have been palmed upon such as have ventured on them, so that we can scarcely, with propriety, venture to recommend our readers to even limited trials of these. We might venture on them, however, to a very limited extent at first, on our winter crops. On our spring and summer planted crops, with our usual parching drougths, they are worse than useless, so far as our experience has taught us.

In all applications of bought manures—we mean Guanos, Bonedust, Phosphates of Lime, Renovators &c., &c.—we would recommend a combination or mixture with the great stand-by, *cotton seed*. Indeed, if we had cotton seed in a sufficient abundance, we might bid defiance to all the others. We see in some of our exchanges, that “late and important discoveries” have been made, which will enable us to convert our cotton seed into Oil Paper, &c., &c. No late discovery about it. Oil has been made from cotton seed many years since in the South, but on a small scale, we believe, for the probable reason that the seed were more valuable when converted into manure, than when made into Oil. &c. A man, (Capt. STRINGER,) in our own District, some years since, about 1825 to '30, applied for, and, we believe, obtained a patent for

a machine for hulling cotton seed. It was said to be a simple but very efficient implement for the purpose. But after this digression, we will say to our readers that the most successful experiments we have made with either Guano, Kettlewell's Salts, Plaster of Paris, or preparations from bone, as by wetting and rolling the cotton seed in them, and putting in with the wheat. But not having the cotton seed, other materials may be procured, to some extent, on almost every farm. For cotton, we have mixed the above manures with Coal Dust, or rather the scrapings from Coal Houses, and the beds of Coal Kilns; and there are many other commixtures that may be made, which would, without doubt, prove beneficial to the crop. But after all, as before hinted, as this thing of manure buying, manure making, and manure hauling and spreading, is an *expensive slavish, up-hill* business, and should teach us mainly to look to other resources for the amelioration and improvement of lands, it should teach us to depend more upon the work of the head in proportion to the work of the hands, than we have heretofore done, to devise some better system—do we say system? we have no system!! Well, then, to devise some system embracing a rotation of crops, according to our circumstances and the crops raised to use different implements, especially the *plow*, from those we have heretofore used to the destruction of much of our best land—to the turning in of green crops—the great Southern renovator, the Cow-pea—to the invariable use of the turning and sub-soil plow. In this way, with all the manure we may be able to make, systematically applied, we may reasonably expect to do something for ourselves, as well as for posterity, instead of greedily appropriating all the riches of mother earth's bosom to our own wants, and leaving them but a bare waste, a *caput mortuum* on which to make a subsistence.

Time of Sowing.—As before stated, the time of sowing wheat, the great bulk of the crop—is in the month of November. Many, however, to avoid the fly, extend the time of sowing to December, finishing as late as Christmas. As far back as our recollection extends, in the upper parts of our State, the time for sowing wheat was from August to September. It was then almost invariably sown on corn land and with the standing corn—a bad practice, but our lands were then able to bear it—not so now. The kinds of wheat then sown, included the Yellow Lummas, White Winter, Blue and Red Straw, &c., all late ripening varieties. Afterwards we had scores of others that gradually made their appearance in the country. At the time above referred to, we had no fly, and most that we had to fear, was the *rust*; hence the practice of early sowing, that our late maturing wheats might come in, in time to escape it, which we usually did, and made fair average crops. This did not continue to be the case long, however; the *fly* came upon us, and we were placed between *two*, instead of before *one* enemy; if we seeded early, the fly got us; if late, the rust done its work just as effectually. What was to be done? To drop all late ripening varieties, and to substitute the early maturing kinds of wheat, which would

bear late sowing to avoid the fly, and hence the present practice of late sowing. We believe, however, the fly notwithstanding, and especially on fresh or well prepared land, if we were to sow early, say by the first of October, to finish, and then pasture the wheat closely through the winter, turning stock on only when the ground is dry, we should realize better crops than by our present practice. This course we have insisted on for some years past, and some of our acquaintances who have ventured on small experiments, are highly pleased with the results.

Selection of Seed.—We scarcely need advise our readers as to what variety of the many now sown, they shall use. Almost every one has his favorite—let it be *hurdy, early* and *prolific*, be the name what it may. Last, and the year before, we received several kinds sent us from the Patent Office, some of which we have tried on a small scale, such as the "Algerian," "Pulvisian," "Spanish Spring Wheat," &c.; but for the reason of their being of the awned varieties, all having very stiff and long beards, and seeming to possess no other superior or redeeming quality, we think them or most of them, scarcely worth the attention of our wheat growers. We sowed some of the latter on the 1st of February, which came in ten days after our harvest of "May" and "Alabama" Wheat. We should prefer sowing it not later than November, and pasturing, if necessary, to avoid frost in the spring; and it might be well to hold seed of it in reserve, in case of a failure from any cause in the winter or fall sown crops.

Preparation of Seed.—Of the great number of "steeps" recommended for the prevention of smut, we know of none, taking cost and ease of application into consideration, that is preferable to a solution of Blue Stone; let it be strong enough, and we warrant its efficacy. We have never failed when our liquor was strong enough, and the wheat soaked in it a sufficient length of time; and it is strong enough when one pound—not less—of the Blue Stone is thoroughly dissolved in four or five gallons of warm water, and that mixed with cold water, enough to cover five bushels of wheat in whatever sized or formed vessel it may be placed in; and the time for soaking is *long enough* from dinner time one day, to the next morning—the time we usually soak. We would prefer rolling in lime or plaster, if on hand; but either are not necessary to prevent smut. We have tried many steeps, and many of them successfully—such as strong brine and rolling in lime. Ley from wood ashes, in which copperas had been dissolved, and some others with which we did not succeed, but with the above conditions, there is no necessity for looking out for anything better, more certain than the Blue Stone steep. Never allow your wheat that has been steeped, to become dry before sowing.

Quantity of Seed per Acre.—Very little need be said on this subject. In Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, more seed is usually sown than in our own State. We understand from the "American Farmer," that the quantity when broadcast, is eight pecks, and when drill-

ed, five pecks per acre. This shows a considerable saving by the drill—enough on a large wheat farm to pay for a drilling machine—as high as they are—in one season's sowing. Our usual quantity in South Carolina is, we think, from four to six pecks per acre, broadcast. We have never seen a drilled wheat field—nothing more than a mere patch of some new kinds for experiment. We think more sow four than six pecks. Our rule is, to sow from five to six. The later we sow, the more seed we think is necessary, as the plants have not the time to spread, (tiller) as when sown early.

Seeding, or mode of putting in.—Drilling is becoming the order of the day in our sister States, just North and East of us; but owing to the comparative small breadth of wheat sown in our State, and the enormous prices at which drilling machines are sold, we are not likely to take up the practice but very gradually. It is said, and by men on whom we may rely, that in the increased yield, with the saving of seed, a drilling machine will very soon pay for itself, even where 100 acres only are sown. We should be pleased to see them introduced into our State, and doubt not they will be, ere long, when we shall learn more about them. But the old broadcast mode is ours, and will be, we presume, especially with our small farmers, yet many years. There are machines for broadcasting, also; but they are obnoxious, generally, to the same objections of extortionary prices, as are the drills. We have seen advertised in Richmond, a very cheap—if as good as said to be—concern for broadcasting, and have ordered one, which we purpose trying on our present year's seeding, when we shall be able to say more about it to our readers. But old nature's primitive machine, the good right hand, must in the mean time be used by many of us in the use of which, we presume, we need give no instructions, for every one thinks he understands it a *little bit* better than his neighbor. We have seen it used admirably, and again most bunglingly, leaving the grain in heaps and piles on some spots, whilst others were left almost or entirely bare. A man had better pay his neighbor who understands the business, two dollars a day to sow for him, than to put his grain in the ground in this irregular and slovenly manner. When your wheat has been sown, plow it in lightly, either with the common corn cultivating plow, or with cultivators. We prefer the latter, because we can go over the ground twice (once in both directions,) in less time with the latter, than once with the

former, and the ground is also left in neater order than with the plow. The harrow we never could cover wheat sufficiently deep with, to prevent much destruction by birds, which will take up every grain in sight, and afterwards, when the grain lies very shallow, will run down their bills by the side of the stalk, seize hold on the grain and bring all up together. The next operation is *rolling*. Some object to rolling, on account, as they think, of its causing the wheat to "spew out" more in hard frosts on rolled than on unrolled land. This may be so; we are not so certain as to contradict it; but, nevertheless, we *do unhesitatingly recommend* the use of the roller. If you do not use it now, be sure if you have not pastured your land, to use it next spring as soon after the frost is out of the ground, as possible; and if on seeding, you intend to pasture, *use it now* to compact the ground, and fix the plants firmly, that they may not be pulled up by animals when they first commence grazing. Wheat, to our certain knowledge, when thrown out by the freezes of the winter, is greatly revived and improved; indeed much of it saved by a timely rolling in the spring. We have had a rolling to act like a shower of rain on wheat thus thrown up. In reference to our last crop we do not even venture on an extravagant assertion in saying that we believe had we used the roller at the proper time in the spring, we should have made at least *one-fifth* more wheat than we did. For the want of a roller or a good rain—which we looked and hoped for from day to day, but in vain—very much of our wheat which lay on top of the recently thawed and dried ground, perished; what proportion we cannot say, but we are greatly in bounds in placing the loss at a fifth. The only excuse we have to offer our readers,—and we now crave their pardon for it, knowing the certain consequences should it not rain,—for not rolling, was the light condition of our ox teams, for although they and our other cattle had eaten a world of provender that we thought it impossible to get through with, when put in store for them, yet they all came out light, indeed; and having much hauling, including all or manure, before us, we were compelled to husband the strength of our teams, even at the risk of the loss of wheat. And with the digression, we drop the subject under this head. We might have said something about clearing out grade drains, opening water furrows, &c., but this we need scarcely do, as every one will see the propriety and necessity of this finishing touch.

Allow us, in conclusion, to urge upon our

readers some change in our heretofore slovenly, careless manner of putting in wheat and small grain of every description. Our old fashion scratching and half-covering of wheat, will not do. The day was, when our lands were fresh, that we could get along in this way; we cannot do it now. Our fields that have just given us a crop of corn, cannot give us another of wheat by such treatment. Let us first then resolve *not to follow corn with wheat*. Let us resolve on this, and we may begin to look for improvement. This will set our brains to work. We shall hold a field in *reserve* for wheat, either at rest or with some crop to be turned in preparatory to the reception of the wheat. Either of these courses will force us to plow our land at least once before sowing, and which never fails to pay under any circumstances. *Recollect* there is no danger of over-doing the thing in the preparation of your land for the reception of your seed.

The Year 1856---Mem.

Unfavorable to agriculturists throughout. Drought in almost every State in the Union. Crops of every description generally short. Frost in some one State in nearly every month of the year. Snow three inches deep on Mount Washington, N. H., and other places on the 27th August. On the 26th, thermometer at 26°; about the same time, (30th) a heavy gale throughout the Southern State, that done much injury to the crops, especially cotton in the low country. Frost in all the Southern States on the 23d of September, and two nights following, sufficient to do much injury to all tender growing vegetation. Much corn frost-bitten in the Mountains. Spits of snow in the upper parts of the State on the 30th September, followed by frost. Add to all these drawbacks the ravages of the Army Worm, Boll Worm, &c., &c., and we have a catalogue of ills and disappointments truly discouraging to the farmer and planter—enough to make a man “turn Jew and resolve no longer to rely on the earth for a support.”

To Correspondents.

MATTIE will please accept our thanks for her very welcome communication on “Curing Bacon, &c.” Will she please send us her name in full, which will not be given to the public if she so desires. By reference to our last number, she will find that the rule requiring a responsible name with every communication, from either lady or gentleman, *must be complied with*, to insure its publication.

Book Bindery.

E. R. STOKES, Esq., has a *Book Bindery* and *Blank Book Manufactory* in Columbia, Richardson street, in the rear of the “*Carolina Times*”

office. Any of our readers wanting any thing in that line will do well to call at friend Stokes’, where they can be supplied, and have their work done on the most accommodating terms.

Errata.

Being sick at the time, printers and proof-readers made sad work of our October number, more especially of our editorial remarks. Readers who desire to preserve their numbers will please make corrections: On page 231, 1st column, line 18 from top, between “left” and “by,” insert *bare*; line 24, for “high,” read *light*; on line 8 from bottom, read *distends*, for “disturbs.” On page 230, 2d column, top line, for “They,” read *This*. There are several other errors which the reader will discover in perusing the number. Some of our subscribers, probably received corrected numbers, the errors having been detected and corrected before the issue was entirely struck off.

Apologetic.

Owing to our indisposition at the time, some comparisons between our paper and the State Agricultural Society’s organ was allowed a place in our October number. This we regret, as it is not our desire to pluck a single feather from the plume of our cotemporary. We feel under many obligations to our friends, from whom through private communications, we are receiving frequent and repeated assurances of their favorable appreciation of our labors, but comparisons are said to be odious, and we beg the favor of contributors to our paper to make none that may in any, *the least* degree, be calculated to get up unpleasant feelings between the conductors or friends of the different papers. There is room enough, even in our own State for both papers, let us therefore move on harmoniously together.

Chinese Sugar Cane.

We call the attention of our readers to a copy of the circular of RICHARD PETERS, Esq., of Atlanta Ga., giving an account of the cultivation of the Chinese sugar cane, and making syrup from the same. We also tender Mr. Peter’s our thanks for a bottle of the syrup, with some joints of the cane, near the eighth of an acre of which we have growing for seed another year. We find the syrup sent us by Mr. P. very similar in appearance and taste to that made by us a few years since from the common corn stalk, from which the shoots were taken as soon as they appeared in silk; and we doubt not, had Mr. P.,

or Gov. HAMMOND, whose experiment we published in our last number, pursued the same course, they would have made more syrup from the same number of stalks, than they did from those that were allowed to mature the grain. For it is very certain that in the formation of the starch of the grain, which differs but little chemically from sugar, much of the saccharine matter is taken up. In our experiments with the corn stalk we found that stalks which had matured, or even brought into roasting ear—the grain, and were quite inferior to those from which the shoots had been taken. We made as much as 60 gallons of syrup one year, and should not have abandoned it, but for the fact, that we could not with wooden rollers, extract near all the juice from the stalk, that left, being like the “strippings” from a cow, much the richest portion: we could not at that time conveniently procure the iron rollers, which we trust the owners of turnaces throughout the country will be prepared to furnish by another year, as they will no doubt be in demand—for not only hundreds but thousands of gallons of the syrup will in the next year be made in the South, saving many a dollar to the bacon buyer.

Address of B. F. Stairley, Esq.

We call the attention of our readers to the excellent practical sort of Address delivered by one of our much respected subscribers, B. F. STAIRLEY, Esq., before the Laurens Agricultural Society, at its late Anniversary Meeting. On the subject of foreign labor, which is touched on in the Address, we would remark, it might and undoubtedly would be of advantage to us to have the good examples of industry and perseverance set us; but yet we should deprecate the introduction of foreigners in any number to compete with our slaves, and thereby cheapen labor, for in proportion to the competition and cheapening of labor with us, will our slaves be rendered valueless.

Our friend makes out a sad, though truthful, picture of our mania for deserting the old homestead, and fleeing to the West. Would to God we could discover a panacea for the many ills that this disease entails upon us, and in the Address before us, we think one important step is made towards the discovery of a remedy. The cause of the disease is pointed out—the cultivation of too much land, and as “an ounce of preventive is better than a pound of cure,” let us at once strike at the root, the predisposing cause of the evil. Let us divide and sub-divide our broad fields, and embrace a *new practice* in a systematic course of rotations of crops—making and applying in the mean time as heavy doses of the great medicine, *manure*, as our force and circumstances will permit. Let us resolve to stick to the home of our fathers, to pursue this course, and look for “a better time coming.”

Allow us to remark, in conclusion, that the working

classes of the South, especially, are not yet ready to embrace our friends' notions about a vegetable diet, though it must be admitted that *we are* the greatest meat-eaters now “on top of the ground,” and that a much more liberal use of vegetables, “fruits and farinacea,” would greatly conduce to our health, as well as to the prolonging of our existence.

Music---Pianos.

We have neglected calling the attention of our music-loving readers to the advertisement of Mr. RAMSAY, which will be found in our last and present numbers. How many persons are deceived and actually swindled out of their money in purchasing Pianos, or pieces of nice looking furniture bearing that name. This will not be the case if you apply at RAMSAY'S Music Store, 178 Richardson Street, Columbia, where you will find the *very thing* you are in search of—a good instrument at a reasonable price.

Communications.

We much regret the late appearance of two communications—one from Col D. J——, and one from B——, giving an account of the late meetings of the Pamological and Agricultural Societies of Union Dist. We should have been much pleased to have gotten them in the present number, but were filled up before they came to hand. Shall appear in our next.

A communication from friend D——, of Ravenscroft, came to hand in time, but has been mislaid. We hope to find it in time for our next number.

Barometer.

MR. EDITOR:—Can you inform me how I can make a cheap Barometer, or what will answer as a substitute for one.

WEATHER WATCHER.

ANSWER:—We presume you have not been subject to Rheumatism, or you would be in possession of the desired information—and as it may not be convenient at all times to have the shepherd boy's black ram in sight, we are at a loss, amongst the thousand-and-one weather signs, what to recommend. We recollect sometime since, and probably published it at the time, seeing a statement by a correspondent of the “Country Gentleman,” That his wife's Camphor bottle constituted a good weather glass.—An indication of a change from fair to windy or wet is given by a floating and rising up of the undissolved camphor, or portions of it, in height proportioned to the violence of the coming storm. Should the Camphor float on the top it portends a great storm. On the contrary when the camphor settles down to the bottom, then good weather may be expected. We presume small a clear phial would answer the purpose as well as a bottle, but the cost of either is considerable. Try it.

We had in type an article on Strawberry culture, but from a crowd of other matter were compelled to defer it till another issue.

NOTICE:—INHALATION IN CONSUMPTION.—See advertisement under this head. Female complaints, Venereal Affections, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Heart and Liver, &c., &c., will meet with due attention. [Nov. 1, 6m]

CIRCULAR.

Chinese Sugar Cane, and Georgia Syrup.

MESSES. EDITORS:—I feel it my duty to make known to the Southern Public the result of my Syrup Making from the Chinese Sugar Millet, in hopes that others who have sown this valuable variety of the Millet, may be induced to work it up into Syrup this season.

I send you a few joints of the Cane and a sample of the Syrup, of which I have made several barrels.

I obtained my start of seed during the Spring of 1855 from D. Redmond, Esq., of the "Southern Cultivator." I considered it a "Humbug," from its close resemblance in seed and growth to the "Guinea Corn," until my children towards fall made the discovery of its being to their taste equal to the true Sugar Cane.

This year I planted one pate April 15th another May 18th, near Calhoun, Gordon County, on land that would produce during a "seasonable" year, forty bushels of Corn per Acre, and this year not over twenty bushels.

Seed sown carelessly in drills, three feet apart covered with a one horse plow; intending to "chop out" to a stand of one stalk six inches apart in the row; but failed to get a good stand as the seed came up badly from the deep and irregular covering. Worked out, same for Corn, plowing twice and hoeing once.

By suggestion of Gov. Hammond, of South Carolina, I determined to give the Syrup making a fair trial; consequently ordered from the Messrs. Winship of Atlanta, a very complete Horse Power Mill, with vertical Iron rollers, that has worked admirably, crushing out juice for eight gallons of Syrup per hour, worked by two mules with one hand to put in the Cane, and a boy to drive.

On the 13th of this month, finding the seed fully ripe, I had the fodder pulled, and the seed heads cut.

Yield of fodder per acre 1100 to 1300 lbs.

Yield of seed per acre 25 bushels of 36 lbs to the bushel.

First trial of Mill, 70 average canes gave 20 qts. of juice.

606 average Cane passed once through the rollers gave 33 gallons 1 qt. juice, passed a second time through gave 2 gallons of juice, the 40 gallons 1 qt. gave 8 gallons thick Syrup.

I carefully measured an 8th of an acre, having the best canes, and the best stand, another 8th having the poorest canes, and the poorest stands. The result I give below, the canes passed once through the roller.

BEST EIGHTH OF AN ACRE.

Yield of juice from 3315 Canes 253 gal.
" " syrup from 253 gal. juice 58½ gal.
Rates per acre of syrup. 468 gal.

POOREST EIGHTH OF AN ACRE.

Yield of juice from 2550 canes, 179 gal.
" Syrup from 179 gal. juice 43½ gal.
Rate per acre of syrup. 346 gal.
Weight of 30 selected canes, 49½ lbs.
Juice pressed out, 25½ lbs.
Crushed cane, 24 lbs.
Loss in crushing, 1½ lbs.
Weight of crushed cane dried in sun 9½ lbs.
Obtaining such unlooked for success, with the Chinese Sugar Cane, I concluded to try our common corn.

From a "new ground" planted 3 by 3, one stalk to hill a week beyond the roasting ear stage I selected 30 stalks.

Weight of 30 stalks 35½ lbs.
" " Juice, 15½ lbs.
" " Crushed stalks, 191-2 lbs.
Loss in crushing, 1-2 lb.
Yield of syrup, 1-2 gal.

The syrup of a peculiar disagreeable taste entirely unfit for table use.

The following tests were made at the mill, by Dr. Robert Battey, of Rome, Ga., a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

Specific gravity of juice, 100 85.
" " Syrup, 1, 335.
" " N. Orleans syrup, 1, 321.
Thermometer applied to syrup 77°
" " " Juice, 70°
Saccharometer " Juice, 25 1-2°

The juice should be placed in the Boilers immediately on being pressed out, then boiled slowly, until the green acum ceases to rise; then stir in a tea-spoon full of air slacked lime to five gallons of juice; continue skimming and boiling until the syrup thickens and hangs down in flakes on the rim of the dipper.

I have made the clearest syrup by simply boiling and skimming, without lime or other clarifiers.

The lime is requisite to neutralize, a portion of the acid in the juice, the true proportion must be determined by well conducted experiments.

The cost of making the syrup in upper Georgia, in my opinion, will not exceed ten to fifteen cents per gallon. This I shall be able to test another season, by planting and working up fifty acres of the cane.

I am satisfied that this plant will enable every farmer and planter in the Southern States to make at home all the syrup required for family use, and I believe that our Chemists will soon teach us how to convert the syrup into sugar for export, as one of the staples of our favored clime.

RICHARD PETERS.
Atlanta Ga., Sept. 26, 1856.

Melancholy Warning to Snuff Dippers.—Although the habit of snuff dipping has been proven by medical men to be injurious, and in many cases fatal to the human system, yet the practice seems to be followed by female, with an avidity which would signify that the habit is graceful, healthful and delightful. What an in-

fatuation! To look at the pale and swarthy faces in our community, with lips bedaubed with the pernicious compound, one might exclaim, in astonishment, "why will ye die?" Well do we remember how rosy the cheeks how bright and sparkling the eyes, and how gay was the step of an esteemed female of our acquaintance, who, but half a year ago, seemed the personification of health and beauty, but who now lies beneath the cold earth, solely from the use of snuff. While the soul glowed warm with animation, and her heart beat high with hopes for the future, never did she dream that her own hands were doing for her the work of death—that by a simple practice she was stopping up the avenues of life, by clogging her lungs with snuff. The unfortunate young lady referred to was known and beloved throughout this community, and we mention the facts hoping that others may take warning.

[Danville Republican.]

LIST OF PAYMENTS RECEIVED.

NAMES.	POST OFFICE.	STATE.	AM'T.
B F Morgan, Dacusville,		S. C.	1.00
S A Dike, Alston,		"	1.
Jas H Mims, Cambridge, (vol. 4 to 8.)		"	5.
Rev J G Landrum, Mt. Zion, (vols. 3, 4)		"	2.
W E Prothro, Aiken,		"	1.
Dr W S Mobley, Richardsonville,		"	1.
A W Smith, Belton,		"	1.
Jno M W Hill, Blue House, (vol. 5.)		"	1.
Cap: J L Todd, Belton,		"	1.
Col D Johnson, Fair Forest, (vols 7, 8.)		"	2.
Dr J W Earle, Colonels Fork,		"	1.
Dr J G Shoelbred, Flat Rock, (to September, 55.)		R. C.	1.
J G Kendrick, Ripley,		Miss.	1.
J Earle, Walnut Hill, (vols 5, 6, 7.)		Ga.	3.
J J Cheatham, Athens, (June, vol. 7.)		"	5.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Address of B. F. Stairley, Esq.,	Page 239
De omnibus, rebus et quibusdam alias, " . . .	242
Crops---Corn and Pork raising recommended,	243
Random Thoughts,	244
Preserving the Sweet Potato,	245
The Cow Pea,	245
Influence of Agricultural Pursuits on Health,	246
Super Phosphate of Lime from Roasted Bones,	248
The Thriftless Farmer,	249
Salt,	249
Anniversary Meeting of the Laurens Agricultural Society,	250
Chinese Sugar Cane,	251
Mules,	252
Cure for Cancers,	252
A Cure for Cancer,	253
Disinfecting Agents,	253
To Relieve Choked Animals,	253
A Wrinkle about the Age of Horses, . . .	253
Valuable Recipe,	253
Points of a good Mule Bearing Mare, . .	253

Weeds---Continued,	Page 254
Wheat Culture,	255
The Year 1856---Mem.,	258
To Correspondents,	258
Book Bindery,	258
Errata,	258
Apologetic,	258
Chinese Sugar Cane,	258
Address of B. F. Stairley, Esq.,	259
Barometer,	259
Music---Piano,	259
Communications,	259
Circular,---Chinese Sugar Cane and Georgia Syrup,	260
Melancholy warning to Snuff Dippers, " .	260

INHALATION IN CONSUMPTION.

BRONCHITIS, LARYNGITIS, and other Diseases of the Chest and throat, successfully treated of the Inhalation of Medicated Vapors and Powders, by absorption and constitutional treatment, as practised at the Stuyvesant Medical Institute New York City. Diseases of the Heart and Liver, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Venereal Affections, and Chronic Diseases generally, will receive the attention of the Physicians to whom such may have been especially entrusted.

The unprecedented success which has attended this method of treating diseases of the Lungs and Throat, has induced us to depart from our usual course, and avail ourselves of the columns of the Press, in order to bring it to the knowledge of such as may be laboring under, or predisposed to such affections. The dawn of a brighter day has at length arrived for the Consumptive; the doctrine of the incurability of Consumption having at length passed away. We have indubitable proofs in our possession, **THAT CONSUMPTION, IN ALL ITS STAGES, CAN BE CURED!**—in the first, by tubercular absorption in the second, by the transformation of tubercle into chalky and calcareous concretions; in the third, by cicatrices, or scars. Those wedded to the opinions of the past may assert, that even now, Consumption is incurable; such are behind the age. To all, this great truth must be apparent, viz: that the medicine inhaled in the form of Vapor or Powder, directly into the Lungs, must be much more effectual than that taken into the Stomach, where the disease does not exist. The advantage of Inhalation in Consumption and Throat Diseases is that medicines in the form of vapor are applied directly to the lungs, where the disease exists, the stomach is thus left free to aid in restoring by administering to it healthy, life-giving food. There is no case so hopeless that inhalation will not reach! The means, too, are brought within the reach of all, the manner of administering the Vapors being so simple, that the invalid is never required to leave home, where the hand of friendship and affection tends so much to aid the physician efforts.

The Inhaling method is soothing, safe, and speedy and consists of the administration of medicines in such a manner that they are conveyed into the lungs in the form of vapor, and produce

their action at the seat of the disease. Its practical success is destined to revolutionize the opinions of the medical world, and establish the entire curability of Consumption.

I earnestly appeal to the common sense of all afflicted with lung diseases, to embrace at once the advantage of Inhalation; and no longer apply medicines to the unoffending stomach. I claim for inhalation a place among the priceless gifts that nature and art hath given us, that "our days may be long in the land," and as the only.

ARK OF REFUGE FOR THE CONSUMPTIVE;

a method not only rational, but simple, safe, and efficacious

Such of the profession that have adopted Inhalation have found it efficacious in the highest degree, arresting the progress of the disease, and working wonders in many desperate cases. In verity, a signal triumph of our art over this fell destroyer of our species.

NOTE.—Physicians wishing to make themselves acquainted with this practice, are informed, that our time being valuable, we can only reply, as to ingredients used, to such letters that contain a fee.

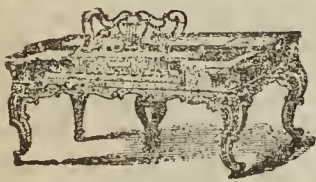
The fee in all cases of Pulmonary Affections will be \$10, on receipt of which the necessary medicines and instrument will be forwarded. The fee in other cases will be from \$5 to \$10. Applicants will state age, sex, married or single how long affected, if any hereditary diseases exists in the family, and symptoms generally. Let the name, town, and State, be plainly written. Postage for return answers must be enclosed. Letters when registered by the Postmaster, will be at our risk.

All letters must be addressed to

WALLACE MERTOUN, M. D.

Nov.—6m S. M. Institute, New York City.

PIANO FORTES.



A LARGE and well selected stock of the best makers' PIANOS can be found at all times at RAMSAY'S MUSIC STORE, 178 Richardson street, Columbia.

Especial attention is invited to the famous PIANOS of HALLET, DAVIS & Co., which are now rapidly taking the place of all others. They are full, rich and brilliant in tone; elastic true, and easy of touch; of elegant style, beautiful finish, and have patented improvements found in no others. Many PIANOS so confuse and drown the voice that words are entirely lost. The PIANOS of HALLET, DAVIS & Co., are entirely free from this imperfection and from a peculiarity of tone found in them alone develop and harmonize with the voice, allowing each word to be plainly understood. This we think, is a merit of no slight importance, especially to the ladies.

July 12

ly

POMARIA NURSERIES.

THE PROPRIETORS having for many years given care to selecting all the choice Fruits offered for sale. Trees grown and adapted to our soil and climate. His collection also embraces RARE EVERGREENS, ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS and ROSES in great variety. APPLE TREES, standard and dwarf, of all the best varieties, including many Southern Seedlings, ripening from May to November. PEARS, standard and dwarf, best varieties. PEACHES of the best Northern kinds, including many choice Southern varieties, ripening from June to November. CHERRIES, standard and dwarf. PLUMS, APRICOTS, NECTARINES, QUINCES, FIGS, GRAPE VINES, ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH MORROW CHESNUTS, STRAWBERRY PLANTS of the best kinds, ASPARAGUS and HORSE RADISH ROOTS, &c.

Priced Catalogues sent to all applicants.

WM. SUMMER.

Pomaria, S. C.

October, 1876.

[10—17]

CARPETS AT COST!

A LARGE STOCK

or

BRUSSELS, THREEPLY

AND SUPER-INGRAIN.

CARPETS.

PATTERNS ALL NEW.

WILL be sold at prime New York cost, in order to make room for my extensive assortment of

NEW GOODS!

Just being received. If you wish an elegant Carpet at less than

Charleston Wholesale Prices.

Now is the time to buy from

N. A. HOXIE.

Nov. 19.

IMPROVED COTTON GINS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of Anderson District, and the Cotton growing region generally, to our improved COTTON GINS, which gave such general satisfaction last season.

We can say truthfully, and challenge any other establishment to say the same, that we had but one Gin returned last season from bad performance. This is no little encouragement to us, and we trust will strongly recommend us to planters.

For several years we have been liberally patronized by the planters of Abbeville, Edgefield, and Anderson, and hope by faithful work to merit a continuance of it. Our agents will occasionally pass through the various sections of country, and will gladly receive all orders which may be given them. Persons purchasing Gins from us can have a trial of Ten Bales of Cotton, and if they are not satisfied it will be taken away and another promptly forwarded. Our terms will be made known by our Agents, and shall be as accommodating as those of any other good establishment. In all cases Gins will be delivered free of charge, either at the Ginhouse or nearest depot. All orders will be promptly received and promptly attended to.

HENDERSON & CHISOLM.

Corington, Ga., April, 1853.

4-11.